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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1840:

3,199.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

**MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS,** Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

### NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

### NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

### COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 17, 1840.

### TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 17, 1840.

### FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY applications, having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated Quarterly. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each... Rs. 1 Ship's Articles... " 1 Policies of Insurance... " 1 Bills of Exchange, per set... Aus. 8 Interest Bonds... " 8 Bills of Lading... " 8 Powers of Attorney, each... " 8 Bombay, 17th August 1840.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 24th day of June last, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein ROZA CLARA DE GAMA is complainant, and CAMILO LEAO DE GAMA, ANTONIO MARIANO SOARES, URBANO MIGUEL LOBO, ANTONIO LOURENCO DE SALDANHA (Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOSE CAETANO DE GAMA deceased, the Testator in the pleadings of this cause named) and JOSE XAVIER DE GAMA, RAIMUNDO FRANCISCO DE GAMA, LOURENCO ANTONIO DE GAMA and CAMILA MARIANA THEREZA DE GAMA are Defendants, the Creditors of the said JOSE CAETANO DE GAMA are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before EDWARD DAVIES, Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Chambers in the old Secretariate Premises at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claims, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 14th day of August 1840.

E. ARMITAGE,  
Complainant's Solicitor.

### AVISO AO PUBLICO.

PELO decreto da Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombaim em data de 24 de Junho passado feito na certa causa pendente na dita Corte pela qual Roza Clara de Gama é a requerente e Camilo Leão de Gama, Antonio Mariano Soares, Urbano Miguel Lobo, Antonio Lourenco de Saldanha, são executores do ultimo vontade é Testamento do defuncto Joze Caetano de Gama, e Joze Xavier de Gama, Raimunda Francisco de Gama, Lourenco, Antonio de Gama, e Camila Mariana Thereza de Gama, são Defendentes, Devim os credores do do. Joze Caetano de Gama immediatamente apparecer em pessoas proprias ou por seus Letrados perante o Senr. EDWARD DAVIES na sua officina, na velha Secretaria em Bombaim para la' provar as suas respeitaveis dividas e clamus, alias serao excluidos beneficias pelo cima dito decreto.—Bombaim, 14 de Agosto de 1840.

E. ARMITAGE,  
Ltrado do requerente.

### SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Tuesday the 18th inst. BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at the usual hour, Glass Ware, consisting of Double and Single branched Wall Shades, Spare Plain Shades, Lamp Chimneys, Wine and Water Glasses, Tumblers, Wine and Liqueur Glasses, Colored Cotton Shawl Handkerchiefs, Common Cotton Handkerchiefs, Boxes of American Soap, Canisters of Soap and Bouilli, Rejected Bottled Fruits, and Hams, a quantity of Beer in Bottle, French Claret, numerous uncleaned lots, Household Furniture, a Patent Shower Bath, Sundries &c. &c.

Bombay, 17th August 1840.

FOR SALE.—A Phaeton, Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Price Rs. 1200.

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co. Bombay, 17th August 1840.

FOR SALE.—A handsome high Caste Arab Horse, adapted either for Saddle or Draft, price Rs. 800.

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co. Bombay, 17th August 1840.

### WANTED.

A European Assistant who has a tolerable knowledge of Accounts; and can indite ordinary Business letters.—if required. None need apply who cannot produce proofs as to Character &c. Salary Rs. 110 Apply to Messrs. WOOLER AND Co. Bombay, 17th August 1840.

### FOR SALE.

AT AUGA MAHAMED RUZAH'S, opposite EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons in Meadow Street, the following articles just imported, viz. Otto of Roses, Rose water, Sheraz Tobacco, fine Bengal Ghoorakoo, Persian Caps; Spoons of sizes. Bombay, 17th August 1840.

### SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale, on Friday the 21st Instant, at his residence, Colabah. The Household Furniture of Lieut. Col. MARSHALL (about to leave the Presidency) consisting of Silver and Plated ware; Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets; Jackwood Tables, Dining, Sofa, Card and Dressing; a variety of Chairs; a Side Board; Glass and China ware; Cooking utensils; Cook room Furniture, &c. &c.

No Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from Wednesday the 19th Instant.

### WHIPPY'S SADDLERY.

ON Wednesday next, the 19th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction an Invoice of the above, comprising a Military and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Jocky and Hunting Whips, Horse Clothing, Girths, Curry Combs and Brushes, Carriage and Bugy Harness. An Invoice of Fresh provisions, consisting of Mock Turtle and Leak Soups, Calf's Feet Jelly, Soup and Bouillie, Salmon &c.

At 1 P. M. will be sold a Shigram with Horse and Harness complete, a China Poney, an English Cow, and any Cattle or Carriages offering.

After which a small quantity of Champagne.

Orders from Outstations will be punctually attended to, if accompanied with references to parties who will receive and pay for the same, as Messrs. R. F. and Co. do not undertake the dispatch of any Articles from the Presidency, and their Terms being CASH.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

|                                              |                  |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Sherry (Pale).....                           | per Hhd. Rs. 300 |
| Ditto (Brown).....                           | do. " 250        |
| Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz.                  |                  |
| Cases.....                                   | per dozen " 15   |
| Ditto (Gulden) do. do.                       | do. " 16         |
| Ditto (Pale) do. do.                         | do. " 18         |
| Madeira do. do.                              | do. " 18         |
| Port in 6 doz. Cases do.                     | do. " 14         |
| Claret in 3 doz. do. do.                     | do. " 20         |
| Hermitage (Red and White) do.                | do. " 18         |
| Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases..... | do. " 18         |
| Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.                    | do. " 25         |
| Rudesheim (1834) do. do.                     | do. " 30         |
| Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.                    | do. " 36         |
| Orinto do. do.                               | do. " 15         |

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 17th August 1840.

### INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port to the Indemnity Insurance Office of Calcutta, and are prepared to grant Policies on Goods, payable in London, Calcutta, China, or here.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 17th August 1840.

A Club of 3 reserved Tickets for the last 9th and 10th days drawing of the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1840. Divided into 30 Shares, to be had at WITHULDASS BHOTCHUND and Co's. opposite to the General Post Office, at Rupees 31 per each share. Half shares in the above Club shall be sold. The Number of the above three Tickets will be specified in the receipt which will be granted to the Shareholders, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said Tickets, payable 60 days after the Drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within 12 Months and not otherwise a deduction of 2 per Cent as Commission will be deducted from the prizes. Terms Cash.—Bombay, 12th August 1840.

STATE of the WHEEL for the Last TWO DAY'S DRAWING of the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1840.

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1 Prize of.....      | 100,000 |
| 1 Do. of.....        | 10,000  |
| 1 Do. of.....        | 5,000   |
| 8 Do. of 1000 each.  | 8,000   |
| 9 Do. of 500 each.   | 4,500   |
| 400 Do. of 200 each. | 80,000  |

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "Oriental" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "Oriental" and "Liverpool" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and vice versa and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

|                           | 1st Cabin, 2d Cabin. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Alexandria to Malta.....  | £12 £8               |
| Malta to Gibraltar.....   | 13 8 10              |
| Gibraltar to England..... | 20 14                |

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandise through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as above mentioned) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150 lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of wood, iron, or tin only, and with out any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX } Managing  
A. ANDERSON, } Directors.  
F. CARLETON. }

LONDON, 4th June 1840.

THE numerous communications which have been addressed to Captain GRINDLAY from all parts of India, conveying the most flattering approbation of the manner in which his duties to his constituents have hitherto been performed, and the most cordial assurances of support to the new Firm, commenced in November, 1838, are felt by him to call for a public expression of gratitude.

In thus offering his thanks for the extensive and honorable patronage long afforded to the Establishment under his sole management, and now so kindly promised to the Firm of GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS, he begs to assure his numerous friends and well wishers, that the efforts of himself and his partners will be unremittingly directed to merit the continued confidence reposed in them by the various branches of the Indian community, both at home and abroad.

The high character attained by the Establishment under his superintendence has been the result of many years' perseverance.—Its pretensions were tested by experience, and the value of the facilities which it afforded for the dispatch of business, tried and vouched for by a large proportion of those whose engagements led them to India. It is acknowledged with pride, that success followed exertion, and the means have thus been obtained of increasing the resources of the Establishment and greatly enlarging the circle of its usefulness.

In conclusion, Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS have only to remind their Subscribers and the Public at

large, that they continue to transact every description of business connected with India and the Colonies.

Parties desiring to support this Agency are informed that Subscriptions of 12 Rupees per annum will be received by Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. Calcutta. Messrs. BINNY & Co. Madras. Messrs. LECKIE & Co. Bombay. Messrs. FAITH & Co. Do.

Office of the East India Army Agency in London, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—1840.

#### EAST INDIAN ARMY AGENCY,

6, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS.

By the Convention between the British and French Governments, the Mails will be made up for India via Marseilles on the 4th of every Month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day. A Mail will likewise be made up monthly, via Falmouth.

The following Table shows the days on which the Mail is despatched from London via Falmouth and Gibraltar, and the corresponding dates of despatch from London via Marseilles, with their respective periods of Arrival at Malta, from whence they are conveyed together to Alexandria. The Mail via Falmouth will arrive at Malta the arrival of that via Marseilles.

#### FROM LONDON VIA FALMOUTH.

| Leaves London.          | Arrive at Malta.        |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1839, Saturday, Dec. 21 | 1840, Wednesday, Jan. 8 |
| 1840, Jan. 1            | Feb. 1                  |
| Feb. 1                  | Mar. 1                  |
| Mar. 1                  | Wednesday, Apr. 8       |
| Apr. 1                  | May 6                   |
| May 1                   | June 10                 |
| June 1                  | July 8                  |
| July 1                  | Aug. 12                 |
| Aug. 1                  | Sept. 9                 |

#### The present Contract Terminates.

\* These dates are not yet determined, 9th Dec. 1839.

#### FROM LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

| Leaves London.    | Arrive at Malta.  |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Saturday, Jan. 4  | Monday, Jan. 13   |
| Tuesday, Feb. 4   | Thursday, Feb. 13 |
| Wednesday, Mar. 4 | Friday, Mar. 13   |
| Saturday, Apr. 4  | Monday, Apr. 13   |
| Monday, May 4     | Wednesday, May 13 |
| Thursday, June 4  | Saturday, June 13 |
| Sunday, July 4    | Sunday, July 13   |
| Tuesday, Aug. 4   | Thursday, Aug. 13 |
| Friday, Sept. 4   | Monday, Sept. 14  |
| Monday, Oct. 4    | Friday, Oct. 13   |
| Wednesday, Nov. 4 | Sunday, Nov. 13   |
| Friday, Dec. 4    | Monday, Dec. 14   |

\* October 4th falling on Sunday.

Information on the various Routes, &c. and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities as well as Malta, Constantinople, Egypt and India, may be obtained at this Agency, where the latest Intelligence of every description connected with the East and Indian Journals and other publications, are always available to the subscribers.

Much inconvenience being experienced by parties in the country, in the transmission of their letters by the overland route, they are respectfully informed, that on payment of an Annual Subscription of £1 in advance, to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.'s Agency No. 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, they may send their letters to be registered and forwarded; and the postage paid will be charged periodically to the Subscribers.

POSTAGE.—Letters either by British or French Steamers, are chargeable by weight; and a Letter (which may contain any number of enclosures, sealed or otherwise,) not exceeding the weight of a quarter of an ounce, is liable to a single rate of Postage, that is, by the Marseilles line 2s. and 8d. and by the Falmouth Mail, the weight not to exceed Half an Ounce, the Postage to be 1s., all paid in advance. On Newspapers the Postage by Marseilles is 2d., by Falmouth free; they must however be posted within seven days from the date of their publication.

All Letters should be written on thin "Bank Post" paper, and wafered, and marked respectively "via Falmouth," and "via Marseilles."

Passengers wishing to embark by the Falmouth Packet, should do so at Blackwall, on the Evening of Thursday preceding the date above mentioned, which are uniformly Saturday; or they may leave London by the Falmouth Mail of that Saturday.

N. B.—Passengers will experience great difficulty by this conveyance, because on the arrival of the Mails at Alexandria on the 10th of every month they are immediately conveyed across by Express in three days, at a rate too rapid for Passengers to Suez, from whence the Steamer departs to Bombay on the 23rd of the month.

A French Steamer leaves Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and arrives at Alexandria in fourteen days by which a Passenger leaving by the 1st, will reach Alexandria on the 15th, and have seven days to cross to Suez.

#### PASSAGE MONEY.

BY THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

|                                     | Chief Cabin. | Second Cabin. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Between London and Gibraltar.....   | £ 20 0 0     | £ 14 0 0      |
| Between Gibraltar and Malta.....    | 13 0 0       | 7 10 0        |
| Between Malta and Alexandria.....   | 12 0 0       | 8 0 0         |
|                                     | 45 0 0       | 29 10 0       |
| Between Falmouth and Gibraltar..... | 18 0 0       | 12 0 0        |
| Between Alexandria and Beyrout..... | 6 0 0        | 4 0 0         |
| Between Marseilles and Malta.....   | 9 0 0        |               |

\* The Communication between Alexandria and Beyrout is intended in future to be by a Sailing Vessel.

BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS. Which leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each Month.

|                                                                                                                            | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Between Marseilles and Malta.....                                                                                          | 230        | 140       | 60        |
| Between Malta and Alexandria.....                                                                                          | 250        | 150       | 70        |
| If in the first instance, the passage is taken for the whole distance from Marseilles to Alexandria, the fare will be..... | 250        | 150       | 140       |

#### CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA OVERLAND.

THE following PLAN, now in practice by a large number of the Subscribers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Agency, is recommended for general adoption:—

ALL Letters should be addressed in the ordinary manner, but with the addition of "16, Cornhill" below, and the name of the Subscriber on the back, to whose account the Postage is to be charged. The Letters are immediately on their receipt registered and forwarded (post paid) by Messrs. G. and Co. to the address, either permanent or variable, of the Party in Europe or India respectively. The Postages with the Annual Subscription, are charged periodically in account with the Subscriber, payable either in England or India; or in many cases a remittance in advance is made to cover the probable estimated amount during the year.

An Envelope, containing several enclosures, written on thin paper and wafered, may thus be sent:—

#### VIA MARSEILLES.

##### IF WEIGHING

Under Quarter of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... 2s. 8d.  
Under Half ditto, double ditto..... 3s. 6d.

##### VIA FALMOUTH.

##### IF WEIGHING

Under Half of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... 1s. 0d.  
Under One Ounce, double ditto..... 2s. 0d.

The Enclosures would then be forwarded by Messrs. G. and Co. to their respective destinations.

Subscribers absent from England have the privilege of naming a Proxy, to avail himself of the resources of the East India Rooms, in London.

And it is requested that a Letter of full Instructions be addressed to Messrs. G. and Co.

#### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

##### Times, August 15.

The Bombay Gazette we fear will find that he has been somewhat rapid in his anticipations of Coffee and Sandwiches in the proposed exchange Reading Room which we noticed in our last. We have no doubt but its tables will be furnished with the choicest food; but we suspect it will be for intellectual, not for corporeal nutriment, that the entertainment it will supply will be served up on printed sheets, not on porcelain covers.

The authorities here being totally in the dark as to what the arrangements at Aden may be for forwarding the mail, every one makes the best conjecture for himself he can. One of the latest and most plausible looking is, that it will now come down with the *Sesostri* Steamer, which left Bombay with troops for Aden on the 19th July. She was spoken by the *John Campbell* on the 1st August in Lat. 3 deg. 16' N. Long. 59 deg. 19' W. She would thus be 9 deg. 40' South and 14 deg. 9' East of Aden, or somewhere about 1300 miles distant from it in a direct line. As by this time the *Sesostri* would have got into a favorable course at the rate of 216 miles a day, she would reach Aden on the 6th or 7th. Should the mail be entrusted to her charge, we may look for it sometime to-day or to-morrow, realizing, should this be the case, our original conjecture that it might be looked for about the 15th.

##### Courier, August 15.

There must be some very heavy rain, or an extraordinary difficulty on the way from Calcutta, for no dak arrived here on Thursday or yesterday. The latest journals, which we have from that city, are of the 29th ult. from which the extracts will be found in the usual places.

The daks of the 30th and 31st ult. and even that of 1st inst. were according to the usual rates of travelling due yesterday, but the Poona dak arrived here without them. That of Madras to the 6th has reached us.

We regret very much the non-arrival of the journals, for it is possible that they may bring some late intelligence from Singapore and China. The *Good Success*, which arrived here on Tuesday, left a fast sailing clipper there which would be soon ready to sail for Calcutta, in case the Admiral did not choose to dispatch one of the Steamers.



#### COMMERCIAL.

##### Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

Saturday, August 15th, 1840.

##### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Transactions continue to be limited to the purchase of small parcels for China, the large shippers to that market having previously provided themselves with stock. Oomrawutty and Dholera have been sold at Rs. 99 to 101 & Broach at 106 per Candy being a decline of Rs. 6 per Candy from the highest point the market reached early in July. Coconut Day having passed some arrivals from the Cotton Districts may be looked for in the absence of news from England and China there is a tendency to a further decline.

OPICUM.—Passes granted at Indore to the 10th June last Chests..... 1801  
Imported from 25th May to the 10th Instant Chests..... 16304  
Balance of last years crop..... 6667

Exported from 22nd May to the 10th Instant..... 25313  
Stock on hand..... 5706  
CHINA, STRAITS & GULF PRODUCE.  
SUGAR (Manilla).—166 Chests of Pingfa Sugar has been sold at Rs. 7. 8. 0. per maund and a large Cargo of 19900 bags has found purchasers at Rupees 3. 6. 0. per maund.  
COFFEE (Mocha).—Is still in enquiry & purchasers have been effected at Rs. 12. 4. to Rs. 12. 8. per maund.

##### EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—Bar and Rod Iron have been sold at improved prices & Sheet Copper has realized some advance as will be soon from the following sales made during the week.

IRON.—300 Candles Bar and Rod  
Iron sold at.....Rs. 40 12 0 per cdy.  
15 do.....do.....Rs. 41 4 0 per do.  
975 do.....do.....Rs. 40 0 0 per do.  
250 do.....do.....Rs. 40 8 0 per do.  
30 do Swedish Iron  
sold at.....Rs. 63 0 0 per do.  
250 Cwt. Sheet Iron sold  
at.....Rs. 7 12 0 per do.  
45 Candles Nail Rod sold  
at.....Rs. 40 8 0 per cdy.  
80 Cwt. Spelter sold  
at.....Rs. 12 8 0 per cwt.  
25 Boxes Tin plates sold  
at.....Rs. 17 0 0 per box.  
100 Cwt. Red Lead sold  
at.....Rs. 14 0 0 per cwt.  
50 do.....do.....Rs. 13 8 0 per do.  
100 do. Pig do.....Rs. 11 4 0 per do.  
59 do. Steel do.....Rs. 12 4 0 per do.  
5000 lbs. Cochineal do. Rs. 3 5 6 per lb.

COFFEE.—500 Cwt. Braziers  
sold at.....Rs. 60 8 0 per cwt.  
250 do.....do.....Rs. 60 0 0 per do.  
25 do.....do.....Rs. 61 0 0 per do.  
300 do. Sheathing sold  
at.....Rs. 60 0 0 per do.  
25 do.....do.....Rs. 59 0 0 per do.  
25 do. Tile do.....Rs. 54 0 0 per do.

Twist.—Considerable sales have had effect during the week the particulars of which are the following.

Mule 12,000 lbs. No. 30 at 60 at 94 annas per lb.  
Do. 12,000 „ No. 16 at 26 at 61 do. do.  
Do. 6,000 „ No. 20 at 61 do. do.  
Do. 7,200 „ No. 30 at 8 do. do.  
Do. 6,000 „ No. 40 at 8½ do. do.  
Do. 6,000 „ No. 50 at 10½ do. do.  
Do. 6,000 „ No. 60 at 11 do. do.

##### SUNDRIES.

CONFECTIONARY.—An Invoice from Gunter & Castall has been sold at 18 per Cent Discount.  
CORKS.—A quantity has been sold at Rs. 1 per Gross.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—An Invoice amounting to £ 750 has been sold at 21 per Cent Discount.

ENAMEL POUND BEADS.—12 Cwt. have been sold at Rs. 48 per Cwt.

GUNPOWDER.—From Curtis & Harvey 100 dozen one lb. Cansisters have been sold at Rs. 7 per Doz.

RUBY POUND BEADS.—1500 lbs. sold at Rupees 1 3 0 per lb.

Price Goods.—The sales have been very extensive, but generally at low prices.—The following are the particulars.

|                                        | Rs. | A. | P. |
|----------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| 1000 Pieces Fancy Nets.....per Piece   | 1   | 4  | 0  |
| 100 Do. Long Cloth 40 yds.....         | 5   | 6  | 0  |
| 75 Do. Gingham.....                    | 14  | 8  | 0  |
| 75 Do. Jaconets.....                   | 5   | 12 | 0  |
| 1140 Do. Grey Long Cloths.....         | 7   | 8  | 0  |
| 250 Do. do.....                        | 7   | 4  | 0  |
| 600 Do. do. Jaconets.....              | 2   | 14 | 0  |
| 1500 Do. do.....                       | 2   | 13 | 0  |
| 100 Do. do.....                        | 3   | 2  | 0  |
| 1400 Do. do.....                       | 2   | 12 | 0  |
| 2500 Do. do.....                       | 2   | 15 | 0  |
| 500 Do. do.....                        | 2   | 11 | 0  |
| 800 Do. do.....                        | 3   | 1  | 0  |
| 500 Do. do Madapollans.....            | 3   | 1  | 0  |
| 400 Do. do. 48 inches.....             | 4   | 15 | 0  |
| 200 Do. White Jaconets.....            | 3   | 3  | 0  |
| 800 Do. do. Cambrics.....              | 1   | 15 | 0  |
| 1200 Do. do.....                       | 1   | 13 | 0  |
| 400 Do. Fancy Muslins.....             | 4   | 6  | 0  |
| 200 Do. Lappets.....                   | 1   | 11 | 0  |
| 300 Do. do Spotted.....                | 1   | 14 | 0  |
| 1000 Do. Turkey Red Twills.....        | 13  | 8  | 0  |
| 500 Do. do. Prints.....                | 12  | 8  | 0  |
| 100 Do. Cotton Duck.....               | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| 1150 Dozen Blue Handkerchief per dozen | 1   | 7  | 0  |

##### THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—No. sales of Government Paper have taken place this week, but a Bill at sight on the Bengal Government for Company's Rupees Fifty thousand has been negotiated at 1 Premium.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The Exchange for 6 months Bills continues nominally at 2s 10 to 2s 10¼ per Rupee. The Good Success from China appearing to have brought very few Bills but by the Ardaseer now due more are expected.

##### FREIGHTS.

To LONDON.....£ 4 to £ 4. 10  
To LIVERPOOL.....£ 3 12 to £ 3. 15  
To CLYDE.....£ 3 5 to £ 3. 10  
To CHINA.....19 to 28 Rs. & Cdy. for Cotton



#### Marine Department.

##### NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

##### Shipping in the Harbour.

| R. I. C. VESSELS.        | R. I. C. STEAMERS.   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Receiving Ship Hastings. | Victoria             |
| SCHOONERS                | Berenice.            |
| Shannon.                 | Ceylon Govt. Steamer |
| CUTTERS.                 | Seaforth.            |
| Margaret and Narbudda.   | Cleopatra.           |

##### Merchant Vessels.

| ENGLISH.           | ENGLISH.        |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Mahamudy.          | Calcutta.       |
| Adele.             | Carnatic.       |
| Sir John Herschel. | John.           |
| Julia.             | Westmoreland.   |
| Crown.             | Cambrian.       |
| Queen Victoria.    | Monarch.        |
| Wilson.            | John Campbell.  |
| Ano.               | Leonard Dobbin. |
| Colchester.        | Northumberland. |
| Majestic.          | Clarendon.      |
| Lord Auckland.     |                 |

| COUNTRY.         | COUNTRY.         |
|------------------|------------------|
| Bombay.          | Sir Wm. Wallace. |
| Fort William.    | Castle Brantly.  |
| Canderbox.       | Drongan.         |
| Doubt Savoy.     | Soobrow.         |
| Lady Grant.      | Colonel Newell.  |
| Pittamder Savoy. | Allet Rahiman.   |
| East of Clare.   | Caledonia.       |
| Helen.           | John Wm. Dare.   |
| Caroline.        | Kasvie.          |
| Charles Forbes.  | Good Success.    |
| Portuguese.      | FRANCH.          |
| Brig Simplicity. | Barque Naverino. |
| Dutch.           |                  |
| Barque Hannah.   |                  |

#### Time of High Water.

| AUGUST 1840.      | MOON. APT. |
|-------------------|------------|
| 17th Monday.....  | 1 29       |
| 18th Tuesday..... | 2 3        |

#### Diary of the Week.

|                                        |  |
|----------------------------------------|--|
| Aug. 17—Monday.                        |  |
| 18—Tuesday.                            |  |
| 19—Wednesday.                          |  |
| 20—Thursday.—Moon Last Quarter.        |  |
| 21—Friday.—King William IV. born 1765. |  |
| 22—Saturday.                           |  |
| 23—Sunday.—10th Sunday after Trinity.  |  |

#### RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK.

15th August 1840.

|                 |     |                   |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|
| 4 per Cent—1835 | 36. | at 98.4 to 98.8   |
| 4 per Cent—1832 | 33. | at 104.4 to 104.8 |

#### Military Arrivals and Departures.

##### ARRIVALS.

Augt. 13th.—Capt. J. M. Macdonald, 1st Madras Cavalry, from Secunderabad.  
do. do. Lieut. T. F. Nicolay, 1st M. European Regt., from —  
do. 14th. Capt. Hart, H. M. 94th Regt., from Cannanore.

##### DEPARTURES.

Augt. 15th.—Capt. C. C. Rebenack, 25th Regt. N. I., to Scinde.  
do. do. Ensign Brook Kay, 25th Regt. N. I., to Scinde.



#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—There is only one passage in the letter signed "Shade of Shakespeare," which appeared in your paper of yesterday, that I think it at all necessary to notice at present. Your correspondent says "in common consistency you (meaning myself) ought to follow out your work of regeneration by con- signing all history and poetry to the flames, and by tearing out a few pages of the Scriptures which do not correspond with your notions of morality."

The charge of inconsistency would be just, if the argument on which it rests were good. Now let us see what his argument is. It is this:—If I condemn the Plays generally represented on the Stage, I ought to tear out certain portions of Scripture, because the two are similar. It is for "Shade of Shakespeare," to establish the truth of his proposition, to shew that those Plays and the portions of Scripture to which he alludes are the same in character or effect. Should he do this I will at once acknowledge that I have been wrong all along.

Bombay, 15th August 1840.

#### THE "COURIER" VERSUS "TIMES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—In your paper of Monday last, a letter signed X was published, which has piqued my curiosity, about the battle royal between the worthy publications, the *Courier* and the *Bombay Times*. There has been no battle.

The *Courier* charged the *Bombay Times* with insulting the London journals. The *Times* admits the accusation, and abuses the *Courier* too. I have read all over with care and find the *Courier* the better reasoner, and the *Times* the better scold.

It appears to me that now when we are all anxiously waiting for the London Newspapers, you as an Editor of a respectable Journal ought to disclaim all connection with any attack on the sources of your news from home.

This is the line of conduct expected from you.

I am, my dear Mr. Editor,

YOUR SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER.

August 16.



#### THE GAZETTE.

Monday, August 17, 1840.

We received our Calcutta files of Newspapers up to the 30th July, and Madras August 8th, at a late hour last evening. They contain very little news of importance. The *Englishman* only speaks of a War in Nepal as almost certain, and that 30,000 Troops are likely to be employed.

The *Delhi Gazette* of August 5th states that Khelat has not fallen, nor is Lieut. Loveday a Prisoner, the authority for this News is a letter from Cabul of the 21st July. We have extracted the article and only wish it might prove true, but confess we have little hopes after the intelligence which we received and published in our last Number.

AN Inquest was held on Thursday last on the body of the Chief Mate of the Brig *Lady Grant*, who had been taken suddenly ill the previous evening and removed to the European Hospital, where he died, when a Verdict was returned "that deceased died by the visitation of God from apoplexy."

IN reply to "A Subscriber and Constant Reader," we can assure him that we have no share in any attack upon the London Journals, to which we are too much obliged for our Monthly supplies of News to pick a quarrel. With regard to the "Battle" between the Bombay *Courier* and *Times*, they are both stout men of their hands, and able to combat on their own account, besides we recollect the Hudibrastic adage.

"They who in quarrels interpose  
May chance to get a bloody nose."

Our Contemporary of the *Times* says that we have been rapid in our anticipations of Coffee and Sandwiches in the proposed *Exchange Reading Room*. In his issue of Wednesday last, he distinctly said "A Coffee Room" and talked about the advantage the Officers of the Mercantile Navy would find in the room afforded, instead of spending their money in a Tavern! Now a Coffee room without Coffee is a "Lucus a non faciendo" and with all possible respect for our brother's judgement we think that though the tables of the aforesaid *Coffee Room* be covered with an intellectual banquet, and that our Contemporary Journal the *Times* makes one of the chief dishes served "on printed sheets," that a hungry Captain of a Merchantman and his Mates, are just as likely to go to the Tavern as ever, without our Brother can act as a sort of Barmecide, and persuade them that their appetites are to be satisfied with a banquet of the mind instead of the body.

It appears from the *Madras U. S. Gazette* that the Penang authorities have managed to get hold of a notorious Pirate named Tuankee Mahomed Sad who was quite a pest to the Native Traders in the Straits. We have no pleasure in the Code of Draco, but in the case of your "Salt Water Thief" (as the Duke in *Twelfth Night* calls them) they ought all to suffer one fate. Their cruelties are perpetrated generally on the defenceless, and they rarely leave witnesses of their deeds of blood. We trust this "notable Pirate" will meet his deserts.

We extract a short passage from Medhurst's China on the Military and Naval Establishments of the Celestial Empire. At the present moment it will be interesting to observe what forces our Troops will have to contend with. We shrewdly suspect the word "brave" will be very frequently turned towards our standards.

"The fourth tribunal is that of war; taking the superintendence of the army, and navy, and ordnance; appointing the number of troops assigned to each province; and inspecting the state of the forts, and other defences of the country. The army of China is rated at 700,000; who may rather be termed militia, being employed part of the year in cultivating the ground, and contributing to their own support. These generally clothe and arm themselves, according to their own fancy; and are distinguished by the character 'robust,' being stitched on to their jackets in front, and the word 'brave,' behind!"

The regularly organized troops of the present dynasty, are the Tartar legions, which amount to 80,000 effective men, arranged under eight banners, and always at the disposal of government. Their standards are yellow, white, red, and blue; each of which are doubled by being provided with a border. These are so distributed throughout the Empire as to keep four thousand times their own number in order. The naval force is numerous, but inefficient; the ships of war are generally about the size of trading junks, but better built and manned; though it would require an indefinite number of them to cope with one of the smallest frigates of the British navy. As to their forts, those only at the Bogue, on the Canton river, deserve the name; but the incapability of these to resist the entrance of the British ships, a few years ago, was most clearly manifested. The management of all these defences is confided to the military tribunal."

Our *Madras Contemporary* of the *United Service Gazette* complains like his Brethren of Bombay of want of News. He tells us of the new Commander-in-Chief's Levee, "that the *Minerva*" has been taken up to convey part of the 37th to China, and that the transports coming from Calcutta to take the rest of the Regiment have been fitted up as "fighting" Craft, with arm racks, guns, small arms, grapnels and Chains for drawing off Fire rafts." The *Minerva* also is to be armed with Carronades on the main deck the Captains of Transports to receive 8 Rs. a day each. Officers Table allowances to be paid Monthly in advance! Two rupees of which are to be deducted from their pay. This latter arrangement is considerate enough and will no doubt be appreciated by those for whose convenience it was devised.

We are looking anxiously for the arrival of the Overland Mail. The *Times* says it is likely to come by the *Sesostrie* Steamer. We think the calculation of 216 Miles a day i. e. 9 knots an hour rather too sanguine during the monsoon, and if we say she arrived at Aden on the 10th or 12th, the Troops had to be landed and fuel taken in which would occupy at least 3 days, we fear if we trust to the *Sesostrie* that it will be nearer the 20th than the present date, before we get our Home intelligence.

We have extracted an article from the *Colombo Observer* of the 30th July, headed "the Church and Wesleyans." We think the decision of the Bishop of Madras savoured strongly of a Bishop Philpott's spirit, and his logic to contain a "non sequitur." We should have thought the consecration of "The Elements" by a Christian Priest of any sect, would render them venerable and sacred in the eyes of a clergyman of any denomination. We have known Ministers of religion, who would not have scrupled to approach the Communion Table with any body of Devout men, and the claiming for the Hierarchy of the Church of England, the sole power of consecration, though it may be strictly consistent with its Tenets appears in these tolerant days a good deal like the Dogma of a Pope.

The attack on Aden reported by the "Ino" at Madras, shews that the Arabs are not much discouraged by repeated defeat, and that the reinforcement of Europeans by the Companies of Her Majesty 6th Regiment in the Steamer *Sesostrie* will be a welcome assistance to the Garrison already weakened by the sickness of the 10th Regiment N. I. We are in hopes that as it has been determined to repair the Fortifications, and put the place in a proper state of Defence, (for which purpose Two Engineer Officers have been sent,) that the Garrison may not be constantly teased with a succession of these night attacks from the enemy, which are more wearying and unsatisfactory than a good pitched Battle in an open field. The experience of the affair at Beni boo Ali shews exactly the sort of foe to be met with, wily, fierce in a night assault, and even in the day, certainly not despicable, but still to be overcome by European Tactics. The Arab in all ages appears to have been the same, there is a want of union among them which will ever prevent their being formidable, and they inherit the qualities of their great father Ishmael, so beautifully described in the Scriptures, and are still "The wild man whose hand was to be against every man, and every man's hand against him" and as they are all in Tribes, the conclusion also remains "and he shall dwell in the presence of all his brethren."

The bitter fruits of the impolitic cession of Java by the late Marquis of Londonderry in the Congress held at Vienna in 1815, are continually forcing themselves on the notice of Indian Politicians; who can read the works of Sir S. Raffles without a sigh to think that all his genius planned, and his enterprise executed, has been frustrated under the hard cold blooded sway of the Hollander. From 1608 to the present time the conduct of the Dutch Government has been one of calculating avarice, and Punic perfidy, and however they clamoured for liberty in Europe, where the most despotic and oppressive rulers of their Indian Colonies. They supplanted all other nations in the Eastern Archipelago, and even now monopolize a trade with Japan. They carry thither Sugar, Tin, Woolen Cloths, Chintzes, Pepper, Spices, Sapan Wood &c. &c. to the value of about 180,000 Spanish dollars in two Ships annually, and receive returns in Copper and Camphor, clearing nearly cent per cent!!! When Sir S. Raffles was Governor of Java, he sent two Vessels also to the usual Port Nagasaki in Japan, laden with cargoes of Tin, Sugar, Spices, Woolens, Chintzes, &c. &c. to the amount of 298,000 Spanish Dollars, the returns amounted to Drs. 342,000. Balance in favor of the voyage Drs. 44,000. All these advantages have been lost, and now our ancient Ally the King of Holland, or his representatives in Batavia, in return for our kindness in giving back what we could have kept with ease, almost refuse to assist a British vessel the "Good Success" with the usual necessary supplies for her voyage, while (as our Brother of the *Times* states) "they are encouraging the Chinese in their hostility against us." This is quite of a piece with all their policy from the beginning of their settlement in the Eastern Isles. It is now too late to remedy the evil committed by getting the Islands back into our hands, as we have no pretext, but in case of a Continental war, when his known attachment to Russia might make his Majesty of Holland side against us, we hope such conduct will not then be forgotten. A strong remonstrance ought to be made from the Court of St. James's to the King of the Dutch, shewing him that the insolent and intriguing spirit of his Servants in Java, will not for a moment be tolerated by the power which was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Dynasty of Napoleon, and reseating the House of Orange on the Throne of Holland.

We were much pleased to observe that our suggestion of Aboo being fixed on as a Sanatory station for the Europeans at Deesa, has attracted the attention of a clever correspondent of the *Times*, who gives a description of the locality quite refreshing to read. It appears that Fruit, the Grape, the Orange, the Mango, and the Lime grow spontaneously there, while the Jessamine, and Dog rose are wild. The distance from Deesa is only 50 Miles 4 days easy march! Why then when disease was grasping the vitals of our brave fellow Countrymen, was not such a delightful spot resorted to, the probability is that H. M. Queens would have saved at least one half of the men who now slumber in their last homes, if such a measure

had been adopted. We happen to know that the formation of a Sanatory station some years ago at Aboo was strongly recommended by the then Superintending Surgeon Dr. R. H. KENNEDY, who with his usual tact and judgement observed at once the advantages to be derived, but we suppose Mammou prevailed, and for a few rupees expenditure, valuable Life has been sacrificed. There is also another subject of the same nature which we would touch upon. When the late Sir John Malcolm first proposed the Mahabeshwar Hills as a Sanatory station, one of the strongest arguments he adduced to the authorities of Lendenhall Street for its sanction was, the peculiar advantages it afforded for the perfect restoration to health of convalescent European Soldiers. In 1829 in the infancy of the now large Village of Malcolm Pelt, a few Men were sent up and quartered (if we recollect right) in what is now still called "the Sanatorium." Now we should like much to know why such a practice has been disused, and why convalescent Soldiers are not still sent to the Hills for an instalment of Health. We know by experience, that after wasting fever they possess a climate which restores the debilitated frame when it has been "nulla medicabilis herba" when physic was useless. Has it lost its virtue, or is that air which restores the exhausted body of the Officer, ill calculated for the emaciated Soldier? Many a poor fellow whose frame has wasted in Barracks in Bombay or Colabah, would hail the fresh breeze of the Mountains with delight, while the change of scene, the quiet and absence from a Canteen, might turn the drunkard from his potation, and lead his mind to the beauties of Nature in her grandest and most sublime forms, while from admiring Nature his mind might be led towards the Great Author of all, and he would return to his duty and his regiment, a wiser and a better man, with reformed habits and from being almost a burthen to the State and a terror to himself and Comrades, become a good and steady soldier, a reproof to the hardened Veteran defaulter and an example to the young and unwary recruit.

We were much amused at the very Dick-Martin's-Cruelty-to-Animals-Act, (we like a long compound adjective) Spirit in which the *Madras Herald* attacks the late Sporting Feat performed by Captain Horne of the Madras Horse Artillery, in riding the same Horse 400 miles in 5 successive days. Now it appears from all accounts that the Horse was not even distressed, but came in gaily, and if so, where was the cruelty? We have only another curious illustration of the powers of the animal displayed, and one which is so far gratifying, as it demonstrates that the extraordinary endurance of the real Arab (for such *Jumping Jenny* appears to be) as related by Travellers, and so beautifully illustrated by Scott in his "Tale of the Talisman" are not fabulous. Who does not recollect the description of the flight of Saladin and Sir Kenneth, from the host of Templars in the Diamond of the Desert on their Arabs? Alas that no enchanter of the present day can now excite and charm us by such poetic creations of Fancy!!!

But our dip into "the Desert" must not prevent our returning to the *Madras Herald* who in his zeal for animals appears to care little how he wounds the feelings of his fellow men. We have seldom seen a more savage attack than the *Herald's*. He talks of baseness, oppression, and diabolical conduct, and accuses the rider of barbarity and meanness, and ends by a wish to have him lashed all round the Race Course of Bangalore, and then to be doomed to solitary confinement (he does not say how long) we suppose for ever in a dungeon as a finish thereto. This Gentleman would make a merciful judge, or a pleasant juror, and if Military, we pity the poor culprit whose sentence is voted by him. If we recollect right our Contemporary of the *Herald* is forward in urging and defending all religious subjects. It appears however that he would do well to avoid the topic of Christian Charity and good will to his brother men, for which he seems to have substituted a Zoological Philanthropy, which however laudable will not be deemed by the world as an equivalent for the absence of the other virtuous feelings.

The Medical and Ordnance Warrant Officers having chiefly fought their Battle on our ground, and as our Brethren of "The Times" and "United Service Gazette" appear to be at issue on the question, we think we may step forward and say a word on the subject. It appears the discussion began in the *Times*, and the first letter we received on the subject

was sent to us stating "that it had been refused admission into the columns of that Journal." We gave it insertion, and since then the fight has waxed hot. Like the disputants in the excellent tale of "the Chameleon" we opine that "both are right and both are wrong." We think the pay of both services less than their merits deserve, but we cannot discover why either should object to an increase of advantages to the other. Each Department is excellent in its way, and if any discrepancy does exist, a temperate appeal to superior authority would, we conceive set all on a plain basis of equality and justice. We have given both sides fairplay in our columns, and trust we shall be excused the hint, that the Public in general are rather tired of the discussion.

#### Indian Intelligence.

#### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

#### Delhi Gazette, August 5.

Our letters from Cabul reach to the 21st July and we are glad to say that we have been put in possession of some information relating to affairs in Upper Scinde which may be relied upon. The reports that Khelat had fallen, that Quetta was in extreme danger, that Lieut. Loveday was wounded and a prisoner in the fortress of Khelat and in the power of Mehrab Khan, and that Lieut. Bosanquet had been attacked near the Lora river and cut off with the greater part of his men, had been the round of the Bazar and were so circumstantially related as to enforce credence even to the most doubting. The story was indeed dismal enough, but not altogether true, and seems to have had its foundation in the following facts. The Son of Mehrab Khan did take possession of Moostoonk last month with a rabble of some 2000 or 3000 men, and thus cut off all communication between Khelat and Quetta, the latter place, we already know, was attacked on the 22d June and the rebels bravely repulsed, when the Political Agent deemed it prudent to abandon the lines and retire within the walls of Quetta until succour should reach him from Candahar. He has since been joined by the left wing of the Shah's Regiment which had been detached on duty, and by a party under Lieut. Bosanquet from Keela Abdulah Khan. Thus reinforced, he sent out a party to reconnoitre the enemy at Moostoonk and the result was, that he found the insurgents much too formidable in numbers for the garrison to attack.

Lieut. Bosanquet was subsequently wounded, though very slightly and it was from this circumstance that the report of his having been cut up arose. The time and place being gratuitously added to the report, as it circulated from mouth to mouth. Just before the attack was made on Moostoonk, a party of about 16 or 20 Sepoys arrived there on leave from Khelat to Quetta, they were all well armed, and made a desperate defence, killing and wounding great numbers of the enemy; but their ammunition at length failed, and they were cut to pieces, with the exception of one Sepoy who was wounded and made prisoner. The Native Agent at Moostoonk was also murdered. It was therefore from this circumstance, we are positively informed, that the report was got up, that Lieut. Loveday had sallied from Khelat with a few men, to *Chupao* Mehrab Khan's son, that he had failed, had been wounded and made prisoner, while all his men were killed.

An official was received at Cabool on the 15th ultimo from Quetta, and in it, mention is made of the safety of Khelat as reported by Lieut. Loveday; that the present Khan, our new *protege*, was most popular and gives every satisfaction; men continue to court his service from all quarters and he is about to take active measures to put down the insurgents. Quetta is now quite safe and the rebels were dispersing; and all that remains for our Government to do, is, while they congratulate themselves upon no further evils having ensued from the very weak state in which they have left their acquisitions in upper Scinde, to reinforce them; this should have been done long ago and though we are very glad to be the means of correcting the many reports which have lately been spread about, we cannot relieve our government of a great portion of blame, and had any other untoward circumstances taken place than those which have happened, it would not have been difficult to have answered the question as to where the blame would have rested. Why were not reinforcements poured into Upper Scinde long ago, Government have long been warned of the preparations making by Mehrab Khan's son for the avowed purpose of attacking Khelat and the gathering of the tribes has been no secret, and yet a fancied security, in the number and disposition of our troops might have brought a crisis upon us which would have somewhat sullied the brilliant success and well earned honours which have attended the progress of our Arms in the last campaign; we would recommend to our rulers the study of the homely proverb that "what is worth having is worth holding."

We do, however, believe that our rulers have given some attention to the state of Upper Scinde; but we think that a fancied security, a belief that every thing had been done for the peace of the country that was required, perhaps aided by reports upon which they relied and which caused them to believe that savages could at once appreciate the blessings of a civilization which deprives them of their inherent and instinctive penchant of plunder and murder, added to the amiable English feeling of treating such barbarians according to the recognized European ideas of warfare, has lulled them into a security, which will cause them we fear, when, as at present, relief should imperatively be the order of the day, to pour fresh forces into Upper Scinde and Afghanistan; it will indeed be a sad business and a vexatious one, if the troops who have so long looked for relief are still to stand fast; or if it be found necessary, as is really the case, to harass them with continual marchings and countermarchings.

Under these circumstances, with the attention of Government called to China, Nepal and Burmah, (for the day of retribution cannot be far off for the two latter states) we hardly know whether the arrangements, evidently making point to a relief of troops or to new campaigns; the greatest secrecy prevails, but some oozings out would incline us to believe that a campaign is in agitation; the question is will it be Nepal or the Punjab? we

think the former for the present, for we are assured no means have left untried to bring the Pundjehs to reason and that they have yielded to most of the wishes expressed by our Government.

We learn from Cabul that Colonel Wallace with the 2d N. I., a Squadron of 2d Cavalry, half of Abbott's Battery and 2 mortars are halted at Ghuzni on their march back from the Campaign at Khatlat-Ghulzie. The 2d Regiment N. I. are ordered to remain till they hear from General Nott, at whose disposal they are placed, and should he require their services they are to move back to Candahar, the Squadron of Cavalry and Guns return to Cabul. A Wing of the 16th, five hundred Horse, with some Guns and Mortars are ordered to be in readiness to march for Zootmul.

Lieut. Le Gayt with 300 of the Shah's 2d Cavalry are halted at Ghuznee on their way to Cabul.

Mootong is in the power of the rebels, but General Nott is supposed to have reached Candahar and would have immediately detached the 42d (one letter says the 43d) N. I. 4 Guns and 300 of Christie's Horse (the Shah's 1st Cavalry) to the seat of rebellion.

Kelat-Ghulzie is now said to be quite tranquil. Captain Woodburn's Corps, the (Shah's 5th N. I.) four Guns and 300 of Christie's Horse are there and remain till winter sets in. Oolan Robbats is not at present to be repaired.

A very fine Harvest is now being cut in the Cabul Valleys. Barley 40 seers, Atia 26 seers per Rupee.

We have received no news of any consequence from Herat or Khiva. The Vuzer Yar Mahomed is in his glory pocketing our money and intriguing as usual; it will be well for us if the advantages we are conferring upon the worthy, are not one day or another turned against us.

All is quiet in the neighbourhood of Cabul and in the direction of Khoulum. The temperature is described as delightful; but violent storms of wind and dust daily occur, to the great inconvenience of the indwellers of tents. There is a profusion of inferior fruits at present; but the superior kinds are not yet in season.

We learn from Jeypore that Major Forster has been successful in bringing Katree, a fort against which he had proceeded to a state of quietude; the rebels have dispersed and the Raja, Ramee and Kamdars in power, have all agreed to such terms as have been proposed to them.

At Seeker matters are still in an unsettled state of but the near approach the force, it is supposed, will prevent affairs from getting worse; although there is every appearance of an outbreak.

We believe it is now positively known that the Nuwab of Rampore is dead. An extract from a letter in camp in the vicinity of Rampore dated 26th July led us to believe that the old gentleman had rallied, but another, without date, states his death to be certain, we extract from both. "On the 10th July we were suddenly roused out of our beds at midnight, and ordered to leave Moradabad and march towards Rampore, and a pretty march we had of it; incessant rain the whole way. We are now encamped within seven miles of Rampore, yet still in the Company's territory; but we hear that the Nuwab is determined not to die yet! Yesterday's bulletin informed us of his gradual recovery, but as he is not seen by any one but his most confidential friends such an account is not altogether believed, and we do not rely upon it. We yesterday distinctly heard the reports of a heavy cannonading in the direction of Rampore, and rumour says that the Pathans have blown open the door of the Ex-Minister's house, murdered him and fifty followers, and afterwards paraded through the streets with his Excellency's head on a pole. We are to march into Rampore to-morrow morning."

The other letter states that the Nuwab is actually dead and quiet possession has been taken of the town and country. The Ex-Minister, it would appear, was universally detested from his oppressive measures; and the Pathans are apparently well pleased with the change of Government.

The Force now at Rampore, consists of two Squadrons of Irregular Cavalry, and a wing of the 6th N. I. from Bareilly well. The guns and the Left Wing 21st N. I. from Moradabad. The whole commanded by Lt. Colonel Palmer. It is said that a part of this force is to be cantoned there, most probably the wing of the 6th.

Rampore is described as a fine country, and our friends expatiate on the famous breed of Game Cocks, the finest, it is supposed, in all India, and upon the good looks and condescension of the fair sex whose compliance equals that of any of the mountain tribes.

We are promised full particulars relating to the affairs and the state of the country shortly.

**DELHI.**—We have nothing to report, beyond fine weather, the inundation of the banks of the Jumna, and the shameful state of our roads; we don't think our worthy Magistrate often gets so far as Cantonments, and all the luck we wish him, is, that his first visit may be in the dusk of the evening and that he may then get as good a jolting over the water courses as every one else, who is fond of a drive can assure him he daily experiences. However as there will soon be no road to drive upon, it is not of much consequence.

We hope our next number will contain an announcement of some dramatic performances, for the getting up of which, great exertions are being made.

#### Agra Akhbar, August 6.

The following extracts from Candahar, confirm our recent accounts of the improved state of affairs at Quetta:—

"Candahar, 11th July, 1840.

"We are all very anxious for authentic accounts about Khatlat, the loss of which would have a very bad effect, and cause many to rise, who would otherwise remain quiet. There are strong suspicions, (indeed it goes beyond that) that Yar Mahomed is urging these men to rise, and intends to make an inroad, (or as they call it here a *chupao*), upon this place and its neighbourhood. General Nott will return about the 16th. They leave Woodburn's Regiment of Infantry, two guns and three hundred horse, at a place called Oolan Robbats, a small force

certainly, but as troops will be en route from Cabul, the Ghilzie may be deterred from attacking them. These men are supposed to be settled. They have fled to the hills, but only wait an opportunity to come down and annoy us, and plunder all travellers, as well as those who have been in any way friendly to us. The Envoy and the people at Cabul are bent upon sending a force to Balk; events down here will, in all probability stop that. A force consisting of Macan's Regiment of Infantry, 100 of Christie's Horse with two guns, leave this for Quetta to-night. Without a large force it will be impossible to hold this country for years to come, the people look upon us as infidels, and hate us for bringing a man to govern them, whom they detest. Cantonments must be established all over the country, then we must knock down all their fortified dwellings and disarm the population, but until Cantonments are established, that cannot be done, for you must have protection to offer the peaceable and well inclined."

"Candahar, 14th July, 1840.

"A letter arrived from Capt. Bean yesterday, saying that he had at last heard from Lovelace, that all was safe, and that the Chief (Nuwaz Khan) whom we placed there, was collecting men to oppose Mehrah Khan's son, though the Kakurs &c. round Bean were not diminishing in numbers, and some of them came close up to the Town to cut *Lucerne*. Mr. Bosanquet sallied out with his Atockzie horse, to drive them off; he got wounded and had one of his men killed. These Afghan Troops are worse than good for nothing. It is of great importance Kelat being safe, but I wish it was relieved, but where a relief can come from short of Cabul I can't see."

The annexed is also communicated to us and as a tolerable specimen of Afghan distortion we give it:—

"Two men came in from Khatlat yesterday—one swore that he had seen Lovelace *burned to death with faggots*, but that he afterwards escaped out of the fire, and offered a lakh of rupees for his life!

"The other again swore, that Lovelace had given Mehrah Khan's son a thrashing, and had proclaimed himself Nuwab of Khatlat! We have no news of the Ghilzie, but I think we shall not be long without some, the force having separated."

#### CALCUTTA.

Burkari, July 27.

#### THE RUMOURED LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of Lawrence Peel, Esq. of the Northern Circuit, to the Office of Advocate General of the East India Company at Bengal, is reported in private letters just received from London. Mr. Peel, the object of this valuable patronage, is an M. A., a member of the Middle Temple, of the Northern Circuit, of 16 years' standing at the Bar, and a cousin of Sir Robert. More than one gentleman has been occasionally mentioned as Home candidates for the appointment, but I think not Mr. Peel. It is customary to call this a Company's appointment, and not a Government one. So secondary is Leadenhall Street to Whitehall, the Court of Directors to the Board of Control, that with the Government must rest, in reality, the merit or demerit of the choice that has been made. Mr. Peel is no doubt a lawyer and fully equal to all the duties of the high office to which he has been elected, but without any disrespect to him, we may ask whether he is likely to be better qualified than Mr. Turton, or Mr. Prinsep, the local candidates; and as matter of very harmless curiosity, we may speculate on the probable interest to which he is indebted for his success. It is impossible to get at the secret of his first friend, though I believe he was recommended by Sir Nicholas Tyndal, but his last and best has been the Whig Government, without whose favourable recognition he never would have been heard of as Advocate General of Bengal. And in this the Government has a great deal to be ashamed of, I mean of course if it was the result of trucking subservience to a political opponent. One way of considering this is to ask what was the position of Mr. Peel that would have given him the appointment without ministerial support? It is nonsense to suppose that the mere private friendship of the Chairman (if he has it) would have been sufficient. Certainly his public reputation, though he may be a most able and intelligent man, did not suggest the nomination. I am very far from saying that if he had been the worthiest of the candidates, the Government ought to have given him the cold shoulder, because of his cousin's politics, but I do affirm that Turism was no recommendation, and that a man politically with them, and distinguished in his profession, might readily have been found. Mr. Prinsep, is I believe a Tory, yet had he been appointed there would not have been a murmur of dissatisfaction, whatever might have been the regrets of Mr. Turton's immediate friends. The latter gentleman would have conferred more honour on the office than the office does upon him, and I believe his success would have been hailed with satisfaction by the whole of India. His suppression is the loss of the Government here, rather than his own; looking to his professional reputation, his long residence in the country, his knowledge of Hindoo law his extensive practice must have brought with it, and what is of no little value, his knowledge of native character, it is quite impossible that the entire Bar of England could have supplied a member so immediately serviceable to the Government as a Law Officer.

It is also stated on insufficiently good authority, that Mr. Clarke's official honours are destined to the brief, that Mr. Prinsep is to be Mr. Cochrane's successor as Standing Counsel. There is no wrong done in this to the public or to individuals. Mr. Prinsep is the senior by two years, and his practice has probably been something greater; certainly he has been more of a leader. It is said there are doubts whether Mr. P. will accept the appointment. If he does accept it, he will, as second law officer, be junior to Mr. Turton, acting as precedence he was not disposed to allow when the question was mooted some months ago, but not decided, nor indeed discussed as Mr. Turton waived the point. Mr. Peel, in point of standing at the bar, is junior to

Messrs. Prinsep, Turton, and Clarke as the following will show:

Mr. Prinsep, called. . . . . June 20—1817.  
Mr. Turton, " . . . . . Feb. 6—1818.  
Mr. Clarke, " . . . . . June 25—1819.  
Mr. Peel, " . . . . . Lay 7—1824.

It is rather curious, the Advocate General that is to be, is of the same standing as the Standing Counsel that was, (Mr. Cochrane) while the Standing Counsel that is to be is the father of the Calcutta Bar, and of older honours than the Chief Justice by three days. I will add the admission of our learned Judges, all of Lincoln's Inn, as, singularly enough, are all the Queen's Judges in India with the exception of Sir Henry Roper. Sir E. Ryan, . . . . . June 23—1817.  
Sir J. P. Grant, . . . . . Feb. 1—1802.  
Sir H. W. Seton, . . . . . June 20—1809.  
From Notes by an Idler in the Eastern Star July 26.

We believe that the first question, which is asked, after the arrival of every Overland Mail, by the greater number of Military men, is "any news of an increase?" but month follows month and still no certain intelligence of this much wished for, and much needed measure is communicated to our Military friends. Every day, increases the existing necessity for an immediate and extensive augmentation of the army, in all its branches, but though this necessity is acknowledged upon all hands, nothing reaches us but reports of the Company's intentions, which are but poor substitutes for certain information of the Company's Acts. A considerable augmentation of the Artillery at the three Presidencies has long been looked for, and by many confidently expected; but so long a time has elapsed, since the necessity for such an augmentation has been most clearly established, that the hopes so long deferred have been almost wholly extinguished; and though the paucity of officers was never so great as now, nor that paucity so severely felt, the much wished for consummation seems further off than ever, and fears are entertained that the measure, which at this present juncture appears so necessary, may be delayed, until somewhat of this necessity, shall have passed away, and then it will be abandoned altogether. But we do not ourselves despond. It is known, we believe, that the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government have strongly urged upon the Court of Directors, the necessity of taking into consideration the inefficient state of the Artillery Regiments; and a letter just received by the Overland Mail states, upon good authority, that the Court have acknowledged the existence of this necessity, and are willing to augment this Branch of the Army; though they are still doubtful as to the best mode of augmentation, and are debating whether they shall merely increase the present establishment, or re-organize it, and by abolishing the rank of Major and making First and Second Captains, assimilate the Company's to the Royal Artillery. We hope that the latter plan will be adopted; for we cannot see that there is any very great use in retaining the rank of Major, we would fain see something done to place officers of a higher standing, than those who at present command them, in command of Artillery Companies. There cannot be a more striking disparity, than that which now exists, between the *officer* of a Company of Royal and a Company of Indian Artillery; and an old Captain in the former corps would smile, indeed, to see a young second lieutenant, of eight or nine months' regimental standing, like himself, in charge of a company. So lamentable has been the paucity of officers, present with their battalions, within the last year or two, that it has, we understand, been found necessary to issue a regimental order, permitting young officers, who have been present with their regiments during one practice season, to assume charge of companies, though two years of service is the term of qualification prescribed in the standing orders of the army; but how often have we enlarged upon this—how often have we gone over these same grounds,—with precisely the same results—

—But why repeat

What still is thus repeated day by day, Still ending with the question "why repeat?" This evil is known and acknowledged; but the remedy is not yet at hand. May the Company never be taught, by painful experience, the force of the old truism, "delays are dangerous."

We have taken up the subject thus partially with reference to only a particular branch of the army, because the few remarks, which we have now made, have been suggested by a paragraph, in a letter just received, which we have embodied in the former part of our article—we shall return to the subject anon, and treat of the army generally, for an augmentation of every branch, immediate and extensive, is rendered imperatively necessary by the present aspect of our relations with almost every adjacent state.

#### Courier, July 29.

We have refrained ourselves, very unwillingly, from noticing the proceedings of the rival Steam Companies, the Comprehensive and the Precursors, because we hoped that a union might be effected, and because we thought that silence was the most likely to leave the common sense of the parties uninterrupted in its effecting a combination. The hope is so thoroughly banished by the documents which we publish this evening, showing the unreasonable, unbending obstinacy of the Precursors, that we feel ourselves perfectly at liberty again to urge the Comprehensive to reunite—to concentrate their power—to support Mr. Curtis. This gentleman, as we always have maintained he would, conceded to everything that the United Company required, and even has proceeded further, for he not only called attention to the commencement of the communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, but at once to purchase or hire a steam boat of sufficient size as a preliminary and precursor of a more complete line. But these were not his only yieldings, he agreed that the local management should be here as proposed in Mr. G. J. Gordon's letter. It will be seen that the Precursor Committee at home refused to unite even on these terms; and we now find that by so refusing they only acted in conformity with the wishes, if not according to the private directions, of the Precursor Committee here. This is shown by the result of yesterday's Meeting of the United Committee. A majority, a large majority, of that Committee voted that Mr. Curtis had conceded all that was desired by the letter of Mr. W. Prinsep, dated 14th March—and that he had acted in the most noble and conciliatory manner in the whole affair. It was therefore proposed at once to stand by him and hand over the funds upon the terms of the Resolutions of his Board at their Meeting in May which we publish this evening.

It only remains for that majority to unite with Mr. Greenlaw's Committee, and to leave the Precursors to deliver on by themselves.

The Precursors can no longer ask for public confidence or support, we consider, as at present advised, that they have broken the compact entered into in March last when they voted at the Town Hall:

"That it appears to this Meeting, that the adoption of the views taken by Mr. Gordon in the paper now read, would be eminently calculated to bring about a union of all parties in the object of establishing an efficient Steam Communication between India and England."

and united in forming a United Committee to act upon the views contained in that letter. Now Mr. Curtis has on his part conceded all the essential required, and therefore we think that all his old friends are bound in honor and justice to rally again around him. We believe all but extreme Precursors will unite with us in this opinion, but as we have not yet full particulars of yesterday's Meeting, we refrain from further observations; adding only that we hope they will be "up and doing."

Since the above was written we have received the following copy of the Resolutions passed yesterday at the United Steam Committee. We hope and trust that the minority will resolve to abide by the decision of the greater number; for the minor points of difference we think in no way justify a division of power in the effort to obtain an important common object.

1. That the Secretary be requested to acknowledge the receipt of the communications from Mr. Curtis, and to assure that they have afforded to this Committee the deepest satisfaction; and, further, that we tender our best thanks to Mr. Curtis and his Board of Direction, for the attention they have given to the representations and wishes of this Committee, as conveyed in the letter of Mr. W. Prinsep, and trust he will be able to establish his Company on the plan defined in the Resolutions adopted by his Board on 28th May.

2. That the concessions required by the Public Meeting at the Town Hall, on the 14th March last, having been accorded by Mr. Curtis' Board, the subscriptions which have been forwarded to him by this Committee be now considered as available to Mr. Curtis' Company as soon as formed, the Subscribers becoming Shareholders in that Company.

3. That the Secretary be requested, when communicating with Mr. Curtis, to express our hope that, on completion of the line from Calcutta to Suez, unless it shall still appear to his Board clearly expedient to have the line from Alexandria, to England connected with it, that part of the arrangement may not be severed in.

#### MADRAS.

Spectator, July 29.

We have Bombay papers to the 21st inst. prominent in their contents are the proceedings of the Supreme Court, to which from the nature of the cases, greater interest than usual is attached. The cause which excited most anxiety was of course that of Mr. GIBBARD, the result of which was mentioned in our last issue, and gravely as we would ever look upon any action which involves a needless sacrifice of human life, the circumstances of this case are so peculiar, and the punishment and suffering already endured by the unfortunate young Officer in question, so great, that we think the Grand Jury were fully justified in the course they pursued of ignoring the bill for murder against him. The case of assault upon a Cadet, Mr. KANE, on the part of the Commander and Mate of the *Earl of Durham* excited also much attention. The assault together with much violent and unbecoming conduct on the part of the defendants, was fully proved, the sentence of the Court being, that Captain TURNALL should pay a fine of 400 rupees, and Mr. PANX his Mate a fine of 50 rupees, the latter to be further imprisoned for one week. Considering all the circumstances of the case we think the sentence was abundantly lenient, for a grosser instance of misconduct on the part of the Commander of a vessel.

#### Spectator, August 1.

On a former occasion we fully exposed the shameful state of our commercial relations with Java and the Dutch Indies; we pointed out the inexpressible folly of our Government in giving up to Holland a rich and flourishing possession which was fairly ours, we commented upon the base conduct of that power, which in return for the gift, had broken through a treaty guaranteeing our trade with those islands upon the principle of "reciprocity," and on the same terms "as the most favoured nations," and we remarked upon the flippant and apathetic replies of Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to the representations and remonstrances of our merchants at home. In the deliberate violation of a treaty by which great injury is done to British commerce, the Minister can see "no ground for interference on our part," and that the reciprocities stipulated for, will be granted, he considers a matter "of course," although it is notorious that they have systematically been withheld, and that nothing but spirited conduct on the part of our Government will ever be able to obtain them.

In our last number we extracted an able article on this subject from the *Singapore Free Press*, which fully proves that the proceedings in Parliament which we had previously commented upon, are a "mortifying evidence of the inattention and neglect which the interests of British Trade in the Eastern Archipelago, receives at home, at the hands of those whose duty it is to watch over and protect those interests." The gross violation of our commercial treaty on the part of Holland is fully proved by our contemporary, while at the same time the glaring fallacy is shown, of Lord PALMERSTON's very complacent assertion that "there was no ground for supposing that the proceedings of the Dutch authorities would prove injurious to British commerce"—a fallacy which gross as it was, seems to have had the temporary effect of satisfying the House of Commons. As regards the injury to British commerce by these proceedings, Lord PALMERSTON seems totally to have forgotten the statement of the Singapore merchants themselves, in a petition addressed three years ago to the late King in Council, on the subject. Of this petition the following is one of the passages; after referring to a prohibition of the Dutch Government in 1834, to admit British goods to be imported into any but the ports of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, in the island of Java, the effects of this prohibition are thus declared—

"By the last mentioned act of the Government of Netherlands India, British cotton and woollen manufactures are excluded from all ports in the islands of Sumatra, Banca, Borneo, and Celebes subject to the Dutch Government, their consumption is thus to a very great extent checked and limited throughout these extensive territories, and the trade of this place thereby most materially injured."

In what manner does Lord PALMERSTON reconcile this wholesale exclusion of our staple manufactures from the Dutch Indies, with his absurd declaration of the proceedings of the Dutch Government "not being injurious" to British commerce? In what manner does he reconcile it with that "most perfect freedom of trade" between the subjects of the two crowns and their respective dependencies in that part of the world which England has a right to insist upon, by the terms of a formal commercial treaty with Holland? Is this absurd and self-complacent mode of explaining away and smoothing, infractions of treaties ruinous to our commerce, consistent with the duty of a Minister of the Crown, whose peculiar office it is to watch over and

protect our national interests? These are questions of no inconsiderable importance which we would desire to see asked in Parliament, by some member of the Legislature, thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs in the Dutch Netherlands and our Eastern settlements and not to be diverted from his purpose by an evasive or off hand reply, the result of ignorance, neglect, or apathy. Surely it is not to be borne after our having bestowed upon Holland in the Island of Java, perhaps the most splendid gift which one country ever yet made to another; that she is to be allowed to fly in the face of her own voluntary treaties, for the maintenance of reciprocal commercial relations with that very settlement, and thus inflict in return a serious injury upon the commerce of England. A quiet acquiescence in injuries like this, would soon strip us of wealth and commerce altogether, notwithstanding the wretched sophistry of our Foreign Secretary who can see in such proceedings no injury to British commerce."

Our splendid Eastern Empire entails of course enormous Naval, Military and Civil charges, and in order to support this indispensable outlay upon that liberal scale which is essential to an effective maintenance of our power, every practicable advantage must be given to our commerce. It must be encouraged to spread its operations throughout every Eastern nation, which is disposed to reciprocate with us, in the mutual advantage of an interchange of manufactures and productions, nor must we admit its free course to be impeded by the insolence and caprice of a petty power, which has bound itself by solemn treaty to a totally opposite conduct. If Lord Palmerston is inclined to turn a deaf ear upon the representations of our merchants, they must be impressed upon him again and again, in terms more forcible, till he is absolutely compelled to do justice to the merits of the case.

Herald, July 25.

We mentioned a few weeks since, on what we considered unquestionable authority, that Sir Hugh Gough had recommended that all Officers belonging to the 37th Regiment, employed on the Staff, should be ordered to join and accompany the corps to China. Our military contentions, in his last issue, that these Officers have not been ordered, and imagines it must be an oversight. We yesterday made further enquiries on this interesting subject, the result of which is that our first announcement was perfectly correct. Sir Hugh did make the recommendation, and it is yet under consideration by the Government at the Hills. The reply was not received at the Presidency at a late hour yesterday afternoon, but we are assured by our informant, (whose opinion we have good reason to believe may be fully depended upon) that "there is no doubt whatever of the recommendation being complied with, for the Regiment is under orders to embark direct for China, and on its arrival to be placed under the immediate orders of the Naval Commander in Chief, and it is the invariable practice for all Officers belonging to a Regiment ordered on foreign service to give up their Staff employments for the time being, and follow their colours."

That old gossip, Madam Rumour, is particularly busy at the Presidency just now, and as usual, pays her chief attentions to our worthy brother of the *United Service Gazette*, who in his issue of yesterday has published some twenty communications with which he has been favoured by the many tongued dame. For the amusement of our readers, if not for their edification, we may subjoin these several reports. They are as follows, and are given as nearly as possible in the *Gazette's* own words:—

- 1.—A Mr. Dale is likely to succeed to the situation of Company's Solicitor in the event of Mr. Hogg not wishing to return to India.
- 2.—Colonel Sykes, of the Bombay Army, is mentioned as pretty certain of the first vacancy in the East India Direction.
- 3.—Sir Jeremiah Bryant of the second ditto.
- 4.—Mr. Grange is a candidate.
- 5.—So is Major Oliphant, late of the Madras Establishment.
- 6.—Also Mr. John Fraser, formerly of the firm of Arbuthnot and Co.
- 7.—An act is about to be passed for the purpose of expediting the hearing of Indian Appeal cases.
- 8.—The absence of Major General Edwards for upwards of five years without any thing having been heard of him, further than that he went to America, will give a line step in the Infantry.
- 9.—So will the reported death of Lieutenant Colonel MacMaster.
- 10.—Jitto Lieutenant Colonel MacDowall.
- 11.—Captain Alexander is sure of the Mysore Paymaster'ship.
- 12.—Lieutenant Leicester, recently appointed Deputy Paymaster at Maulmain, but deposed consequent on the falling back of the Doab Staff, will succeed to the Fort Adjutancy.
- 13.—Colonel Steel, is to succeed to the Travancore Presidency.
- 14.—Major Forster, is to be Military Secretary to Government.
- 15.—Captain Cramer is to be Presidency Paymaster.
- 16.—Major Fryer is to return to the Deputy Secretaryship.
- 17.—Major Blundell is to act in the Gunpowder Manufactory.
- 18.—Captain Logan is to stand fast.
- 19.—Four Native Regiments are to be added to the Madras Infantry should events require additional troops to be sent to China.
- 20.—Mr. McKennie, the Coroner, is likely to cut in for the situation of Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

*United Service Gazette*, July 31.

#### ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for the following account of the escape of a number of Convicts and their subsequent capture with the exception of two individuals:—

"On Tuesday night about 12 o'clock the Convicts sent from Mysore to be transported for life, 17 in number, made their escape from the prison near the market, leaving one of their party behind, who is supposed from his complicity to have been unable to screw himself through the passage made by his comrades. These convicts were all kept to in one long room, at the door of which stood as sentinel. About the above specified hour

the *Gazette* will be good enough to ask for the next interview herewith her intends to dispose of Colonel Maclean. — M. H.

one of the prisoners asked permission to go outside in the court yard, soon after another followed and the Peon from some unaccountable cause became insensible, in other words we presume had taken a nap, when the prisoners having bent the end of the cross bar of a window removed it from its place; this gap was sufficient to permit a man to escape sideways, and it led to the terrace of the cookroom where having thrown cumbles on the edge of the wall faced with broken glass, the prisoners got clear of the prison and made for a new house, now building on the west, where they happening accidentally to tread on the inmates an alarm ensued. Meanwhile the convict left in the rear roused up the Peons, a search followed, 4 convicts were taken upon the terrace of the prison some on the Belfry of St. John's Chapel, some in the compound hid in a bush and others in an adjoining Toddy Shop and one near the privy of Davidson's Chapel; altogether to the number of a dozen—two more were apprehended in endeavouring to pass out of the gate of the Town Walls and this morning another was secured in one of the huts near the road to Chodday. Still however there are two more at large but these will probably be apprehended in the course of a day or two."

#### NIGHT ROBBERIES.

A Native acquaintance has requested us to bring to the notice of the Police authorities that the Tannah Peons in the neighbourhood of Sallay Street, near Adpetpalliar Pagoda (a locality where with by the by we are personally unacquainted) are less vigilant by night than they ought to be, and that in consequence, nocturnal depredators have every facility for committing robberies in that quarter. On the night of the 25th one of these gentry effected an entry into the house of our informant, and altho' discovered in an upstairs room, he managed to make his escape unscathed, notwithstanding a close pursuit and pretty vociferous hue and cry, none of the Police Peons being at hand to aid in the capture. The very same house too, was robbed only five months ago, which look as if that quarter were much less efficiently watched than the other parts of this very straggling and extensive Capital, where, it must be confessed, that night robberies are now indeed of rare occurrence.

*United Service Gazette*, August 4.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON ADEN.—We are indebted to a friend for the following important intelligence just arrived from Aden by the *Ship Ino*:—"Captain Whelan of the *Ino* tells me that the Arabs made a desperate attack on Aden about one A.M. on the 5th of July. Captain Haines was fully prepared for them and the Arabs were repelled with great slaughter, 59 were killed and 92 were wounded, most of them mortally, one prisoner was taken, some Matchlocks, and silver capped powder horns were captured. Not a man was wounded on our side. This decided repulse it is thought would completely subdue the spirit of the Arabs. The battle lasted till half past 4. The Mail arrived from Bombay on the 7th July and was despatched for Suez on the night of the 7th—the mail left Bombay in the Constance Schooner on the 1st of June. The 10th Regiment of N.I. were very sickly, the Europeans were healthy. The *Soobrow* with supplies which sailed before the *Constance* had not reached Aden when the *Ino* sailed. The Garrison at Aden were in high spirits and in full confidence that any future attack will meet with the same result as the last. Mocha is in a disturbed state."

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—The following *Gazette Extraordinary* announcing the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was published by Government on Saturday evening:

Fort St. George, August 1, 1840.

"The *Ship Minerva*, having on board His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Ford Whittingham, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, appointed to the Office of Commander in Chief at this Presidency, anchored in Madras Roads on the 1st of August 1840 and at 4 before 7 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, His Excellency landed under a Salute of 15 Guns at the Sea Gate of Fort St. George, where he was received by the Heads of the General Staff at the Presidency and an assemblage of Civil and Military Functionaries, and conducted to the Carriage in waiting for his reception."

Never we imagine was any Commander in Chief inducted by any Government into his high office in so unceremonious a manner as Sir S. Whittingham has been and which sufficiently appears by the annexed General Order.

Fort St. George, July 30, 1840.

"The Honourable the Court of Directors having appointed His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K. O. B. & K. C. H. to be Commander in Chief of all the Forces serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and one of the Councillors thereof, His Excellency Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham will enter upon his duties from the date of his arrival at Madras:—and all Officers and Soldiers on the Establishment of Fort Saint George will thereafter obey Lieut. Genl. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham as Commander in Chief; and all Returns will be made to His Excellency accordingly."

This certainly is a novel course of arrangements and one which we opine will hardly be agreeable to the Commander in Chief, who quite a man of business himself, as we have before shewn in the brief sketch that he gave of his career in May last, will scarcely countenance the want of official respect that has marked his arrival. Be this however as it may, we can assure the Government that Military men witness such slights towards the Head of their service with disgust, and we hope that the Court of Directors will take measures to prevent any future Commander in Chief of this Army from being exposed to similar inattention on the part of the local Government. We know not whether the *Extraordinary Gazette* of Saturday was incorrectly printed but it thereby appears that a salute of 15 guns only announced the arrival of Lieutenant General Sir S. Whittingham K. O. B. and K. C. H. Commander in Chief at this Presidency, though Article XXVI. of the Regulations for Salutes, expressly specifies, that a Lieutenant General being Commander in Chief, is entitled to a salute of seventeen; this however seems only part and parcel of the careless manner in which the Commander in Chief has been received on arrival. It seems that the order of Friday was intended to supersede the necessity of the Commander in Chief being sworn in as a Councillor, as far as relates to the allowances: there is a rumour however of H. E. going to the Hills, where Council now sits, purposely to be sworn in and take place until after the departure of the Troops for China.

*United Service Gazette*, August 7.

CAPTAIN HORNE'S GREAT MATCH.—Want of time prevented our giving the full particulars of Captain Horne's great match on Tuesday, as the

letters of our Bangalore correspondents reached us at a late hour on Monday evening. Whether we look at the performance of man or horse, most wonderful does Capt. Horne's undertaking appear, and we believe that there is but one instance on record of its having been equalled in England. This says much for Arab blood and the Dealers declare their belief that *Jumping Jenny* is a genuine Bedouin Arab. He came in perfectly fresh and fed as eagerly after competing this extraordinary performance as if he had only come off an ordinary march. The following is the detail of each day's work:—

- July 27th.—*Jumping Jenny* came to the Post in fine order and Captain Horne started at a smart pace at 4 past 3 P.M., by 8 P.M., he had completed 45 miles, mounted again.
- "28th.—At 6 A.M. rode till about 10 A.M., completing 46m. 4f. Mounted at about 4 P.M., rode till midnight, completing 40m. 4f.
- "29th.—Mounted about 4 A.M., rode till 11 A.M., completing 36 miles. Mounted at 4 P.M., rode till 2 A.M. of the 30th, completing 40m. 4f.
- "30th.—Mounted at about 5 A.M. rode till 12 o'clock, performing 32m. 3f. 20yds. Captain Horne here deviated from the Race Course and went a circuit of 8m. 3f. 40yds. which distance is included in the above.
- "30th.—Mounted at about 4 P.M., between which time and 10 A.M. on the 31st performed 79m. 4f.
- "31st.—Mounted at about 4 P.M. and completed 79m. 5f. 30yds. at 25 minutes before noon on the 1st August.

To show how little this extraordinary horse was affected by his wonderful exploit, we may mention that on the evening of the 4th day, he went round the course at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and for the last twelve hours he averaged about 3½ miles per hour. Throughout the match a horseman generally rode in front and another long-side. Capt. Horne as his horse went best with company. He came in the last round in grand style accompanied by Sir Hugh Gough, who rode the last 7 or 8 round with him, and appeared to interest himself much in the undertaking. On the previous day, Sir Hugh also rode eleven rounds of the course. On reaching the Winning Post, the men of Captain Horne's Troop of Horse Artillery (Natives) and the Europeans, took him off his horse and placing him in a chair decorated with flowers, and evergreens, thus carried him up to the top of the Race Stand and afterwards to his Tent, the Troopers calling out *Deen Deen* and the Europeans hurraing. The most intense interest pervaded during the progress of the match and a great deal of money has exchanged pockets on the even, "the knowing ones" having been completely at fault. The winner, we are sorry to learn, pockets only about 4000 Rupees, as tho' anxious to look another thousand before starting, he could not accomplish it. The third day after he started the odds ran very high against him, 3 to 1 and 5 to 1 and no takers, but for the last two days the odds were in his favour. The dealers, it seems, had throughout, every confidence in the horse's performance, but did not think that any man could accomplish such a fatiguing undertaking, yet it seems that Captain Horne came in at last perfectly fresh, and on the second day was out visiting in the sun on a poney, after riding 91 miles during the night preceding; of a verity he must have a constitution of iron. And now for the edification of the Bangalore Society in general and the *sine par* excellence in particular we must append the remarks of the *Herald* on the above match, for as our contemporary has expended a vast deal of virtuous indignation upon the occasion, it would be matter for regret that the "Actor in Chief" \* \* \* together with the *Aiders, Abettors, and Spectators* should not be made aware of our brother's opinion of them!

We know not, what our readers' opinions may be respecting the fact above related, but for our own part, whether we consider the cruelty recorded in this narrative, the *avarice* which prompted it, or the perverted taste which could allow its possessor to witness it with approval, we regard the affair as most *discreditable*, not only to the actor in chief, but also to the *aiders, abettors, the spectators*. The idea of riding a poor brute for five consecutive days, an average distance of 80 miles per diem, and that too in a tropical climate, is to us horrible. Well might he, unhappily, ill-natured beast—"look very much drawn up & his eyes sunken!" We only wonder that he survived his inhuman treatment. And for what was this "great match,"—this "interesting match," (as the *Gazette* terms it) performed. Why, for no earthly reason that we can discover, but to feed the vanity of the initial Captain of "sporting celebrity," and put 5000 ropes into his pocket. Had the preservation of human life, or the benefit of mankind in any way, demanded such an infliction of torture upon the body of the generous animal, however we might have lamented the sad circumstance, we should not have given utterance to a syllable of censure; but for the mere love of display, or what, if possible, is worse, the gratification of a passion inspired by,

"Mammon, the least created spirit that fell from Heaven,"

to goad a poor dumb creature beyond its natural strength, thereby placing his life in imminent jeopardy, in indignation and horror, which is no exaggeration to term it diabolical. He who could perpetrate such an act of barbarity and meanness, deserves himself to be lashed round the Race Course of Bangalore, and then doomed to solitary confinement, in some dungeon where he might have ample opportunity for reflection upon his guilt and folly.

As the punishment here suggested is evidently so inadequate to the offence, I respectfully propose that the culprit be in addition thereto condemned to the diurnal perusal of a File of the *Heraldic Editorials* retrospectively, such however not to extend beyond the period of Mr. Smith's departure, or the object sought, would be completely frustrated, by the infliction of pressure, rather than punishment.—P. D.

#### THE MADRAS CAVALRY.

The appointment of Sir Samford Whittingham to the Command of the Madras Army will, we trust, be productive of much good to the Cavalry, a branch of the Service which has never received that attention at Army Head Quarters, whereunto it is entitled notwithstanding that for so long a period one of its best Officers was Adjutant General of the Army. It is here quite unnecessary to state the causes which

\* QUERY.—THE CAPTAIN OF JUMPING JENNY. Printed Demand.

operated detrimentally to the Cavalry, as whether prejudice in one quarter, or opposition in another, stood in the way of improvement, is quite immaterial, since the evil result was the same. Now, however, that the Madras Army have a very distinguished Cavalry Officer at their head, the Mounted Corps may expect, and doubtless will receive, a fair share of attention at his hands. We forbear pointing out the changes that are required to place the Cavalry of this Presidency on the footing that it ought to maintain; in fact such is quite unnecessary on our part to bring to the notice of the Commander in Chief all that is needful for him to be informed of on this subject, since His Excellency has only to direct his Adjutant General to lay before him the Inspection reports of Major General Sleight who in his capacity of Inspector General of Cavalry, saw, and reported on, a considerable portion of the mounted arm of the Service in 1832, to enable Sir Samford at once to judge for himself on the particular points that General Sleight remarked on as peculiarly open to improvement, but which remarks from some extraordinary circumstance, were never noticed at Army Head Quarters. We shall however be mistaken if General Sleight's Reports continue much longer disregarded in their present dusty bath in the Adjutant General's Office, as no Military man is likely to place a higher value on the professional opinions of His Majesty's Inspector General of Cavalry, than Sir Samford Whittingham.

#### PENANG.

We have Penang papers to the 4th July, the latest of which announces the capture of the formidable Pirate Tuankee Mahomed Saad, by Captain Stewart, who has for some time been watching his movements with three gun boats. The commercial community to the Eastward will have much reason to rejoice at the capture of this daring marauder, whose numerous piracies have tended greatly to the injury of the Native trade of the Straits and especially of Prince of Wales Island.

#### CEYLON.

Observer, July 16.

Sale of the Morottoo Cinnamon Garden. On Tuesday the first unreserved monthly sale of the Morottoo Garden took place. There were 30 lots, of about 10 acres each, put up, which were at first bought in single lots by natives, at from 15 Shillings to £10 an acre. The total of these sales amounted to £676, or about £22.5 per acre, being the price which the natives appeared willing to give.

Requisition were then made for the aggregate sale of several of these lots, when an advance took place in the price as 14 then 15, and afterwards a few more were added, until finally the entire 35 were put up and sold for £1400, being about £41.34 per acre.

Only one Colombo house appeared anxious to purchase, and the competition was between a Bombay and a Madras Civil Servant, the former being the buyer.

Part of the lots sold is pretty good, but the greater proportion we understand is of inferior quality. The upset price of them at the former attempted sale was £3091, being a reduction of 10 per cent on the Surveyor's valuation.

"SINGING PADDY"

versus

"THE GREAT WESTERN."

The Renter of the Assessment Tax and the Government Agent for the Western Province are at loggerheads. The former finding that several persons had refused to pay their tax upon his receipt applied to Mr. Buller, who desired him to furnish a list of the Defaulters in order that Parate execution might be obtained against them. SERA PADRE accordingly supplied about forty names, and having read the first which The Honble J. H. Hillbrand Esq. 2d Puisne Justice, The Hon. J. J. Staples Esq. Acting Queen's Advocate, H. A. Marshall Esq. Auditor General, C. Elliott Esq. he was promptly assured by Mr. Buller that he need not proceed further; but that receipts duly signed by Mr. B. as Government Agent would be supplied, and that if any then refused to pay their tax, Parate Execution would be issued. The Rente however, declined we understand, to receive these receipts remarking at the same time that it was not his intention to become the Agent's Conscience; and that as the conditions of sale him to expect that house-holders would pay their tax upon his own receipts, he would abandon the purchase and sue Mr. Buller for the difference between the sum he had collected and the estimated amount of the Tax as well as for the loss of his own time and the expense of his establishment. We wish the poor man every success, and presume he will not lay his damages at less than £800.

Observer, July 30.

#### THE CHURCH AND THE WESLEYANS.

The Senior Colonial Chaplain having lately signified his unwillingness to admit a gentleman to the Lord's Supper, who had received it on two or three occasions at the Wesleyan Chapel, unless he would promise not to take the Sacrament again with the Wesleyans; and the Candidate doubting the right of a Clergyman of the Church of England to act in this manner,—the subject was referred to the Bishop of Madras for decision; when His Lordship directed the Senior Colonial Chaplain to administer the Ordinance, as he did not consider that the gentleman had received it at all in the Wesleyan chapel, because the element could not have been consecrated there!!!

After this "High Church" maternal admonition, we trust the Wesleyans will see the necessity of yielding filial obedience, and on the next "visitation" submitting to the imposition of Episcopal hands, and thus becoming entitled to all the privileges attached to "Apostolical Succession."

#### European Intelligence.

#### THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S EXTINGUISHING ON THE OPIUM AGITATION.

Lord Stanhope's absurd motion that the Lords should pray her Majesty the Queen to undertake the office of assistant custom-house officer to the Emperor of China, has drawn from the Duke of Wellington a speech remarkable for the soundness of its judgment, and for its

variance with the views of his friends in the House of Commons.

Had this speech been delivered before the 7th April, it would have put an extinguisher on Sir James Graham's motion. Or had Sir James Graham succeeded in that motion, and turned out the Ministry on it, the Tories would have returned to power differing from their great leader on the very question on which they had defeated their rivals and regained office. In this case the China war must have been an open question in the Tory Cabinet.

In the view of the quarrel with China there is but one point of agreement between the Duke of Wellington and his party in the Commons, namely, that the Government did not give Capt. Elliot sufficient powers; as to all the rest of the case, the conduct of the Chinese, and the proceedings of the British Superintendent, the Duke of Wellington is completely opposed to the Tory declaimers. His Grace, instead of contending that the Chinese were justified in the violent measures they adopted, declares that the injuries inflicted on the British Superintendent were never before inflicted on any person under the protection of a foreign Government. As to the opium trade, he says—

"It is perfectly true, as it has been stated by the noble earl, that the trade in opium has been carried on contrary to the laws of China. But then it was carried on with the knowledge of the local authorities on the spot, who received large payments, otherwise bribes, or in the way of duties, possibly in both, for the import of this opium—the trade was forbidden by the law of China; but practically it was allowed—it was known to the authorities in China—to the Emperor himself, and to all the servants of the government for many years; and the question had been debated, whether the trade should be allowed and continued upon a duty, or whether it should be discontinued altogether. Allow me to ask the noble earl, who has contended so very strongly for the morality of the Emperor of China, if that morality was so very great when he allowed that trade to be continued, or whether his morality could be improved in any respect by opium being introduced upon the payment of a large duty, instead of its being introduced by means of smuggling, and under bribes paid to the officers of the government, and even, as it has been shown from the exterior writers, into the interior of the country in the mandarin boats, that is, in boats either in the service of the country, or at all events under the charge of officers of the government. I really cannot see the force of the noble earl's arguments with respect to the illegality of the trade, when it is as clear as possible that it was well known to the government of China, and that no step was ever taken to put it down; but, on the contrary, the means of continuing it, and of requiring a larger duty upon it, were under consideration; and in point of fact, trade was finally put down and discontinued because it was supposed that it occasioned the export of a large quantity of native silver—that which is called *Sycee* silver—it being the silver of the country."

Far her, his Grace observed—

"With respect to the trade in opium, we must, as British subjects, look at it in another view. It is a trade perfectly well known to the government of India; it is perfectly well known to Parliament; it is perfectly well known to her Majesty's servants, to the East India Company, and it was known to the government previous to the existing administration. I sat as a member of a committee of the House of Lords to inquire into this among other branches of trade, and I remember that evidence was received upon this subject; and I see that it was a great object that this very trade in opium should be continued after the monopoly by the East India Company had been done away with. Questions were put to witnesses, whether trade could not be extended, but more particularly in this very branch—the trade of opium; and in the report of the committee of the House of Commons, it will be found, that it is particularly observed that it was desirable that it should be continued. Really, then, under these circumstances, it is rather a little hard to come down upon these men, and to say that they have been guilty of an offence, for which they are not only to be punished with a loss of their property, but to be absolutely abandoned; and then to have told to them—You have been the cause of this war—you have been the cause of this great misfortune, and you, therefore, never shall have any redress whatever. That is a course to which, I for one, never can be a party to."

The Duke of Wellington declares that the war is no opium war—that it has other causes. He truly remarks, that after the surrender of the opium arose the demand for an Englishman to be strangled, the refusal of which led to the final breach.

The admirers of the Chinese think that Captain Elliot was to blame in refusing to so amiable a people the propitiatory sacrifice of one or two human lives. For the love of sobriety they would cheerfully have given up some miserable sailor and Mr. Dent to be strangled. The Duke of Wellington does not think so lightly of the lives of our own people, and he approves most cordially both of Captain Elliot's refusal to deliver up an English sailor, to suffer for the death of a Chinese believed to have been killed by an American, and of his protection of Mr. Dent. As to the first case, his Grace concluded—

"I say that it would have been most unjust if he had given up these men to be dealt with according to the laws of China, for the putting to death a Chinese, when he was convinced, upon inquiry, that no charge of guilt could be made out against them. Then there was another

circumstance in which Captain Elliot acted as became him."

As to Captain Elliot's proceedings to save Mr. Dent—

"I should, my lords, be ashamed of the name of Englishman if there could be found one in her Majesty's service capable of acting otherwise than the British superintendent did, under such circumstances. It was his duty to protect Mr. Dent, even to the spilling of the last drop of his blood. He had no right to give up Mr. Dent, who was living under protection of the British government. It was his duty to protect Mr. Dent, and for his doing that I do most highly approve of his conduct. I say that it would have been impossible for him to have done so—it would have been a total dereliction of his duty to give up Mr. Dent to be destroyed by the Chinese. I should be ashamed of the very name of an Englishman if he had done so. But then the noble earl has said that a great deal of difficulty would have been got rid of—that the Americans had a's given up a seaman to be dealt with according to the Chinese laws."

In consistency with these views of the causes of quarrel, the Duke of Wellington announced his intention to move the previous question if Lord Stanhope should press his ridiculous resolution to a division, which his Lordship did not venture to do.

The part which the Duke of Wellington has acted on this occasion must certainly operate as a heavy blow and great discouragement to the cant and rant of the main body of the Tory party. The Duke is as much at issue with Sir James Graham as with Lord Stanhope; and it would be curious to compare the opinions of the great chief of the Tory party with those of his front rank men in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Sandon, Sir William Follett, and others.

Poor Lord Stanhope must think himself a cruelly ill-used man, the Tory party to a man having voted for Sir James Graham's motion, and he, in the House of Lords, having had his resolution struck to the ground by the iron hand of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke's superiority to faction on a great national question makes the depths of faction to which his nominal friends have plunged the lower and the blacker. By his own standard of patriotism his own followers are tried and disgraced.

We have looked with considerable curiosity for the opinions of the *Times* on the Duke's demolition of the factious pretences of his party. The next day, and the day after it, the *Times* was speechless, *magni metus, et magna ira silentium*. On the third, it uttered this testy complaint upon the withdrawal of Mr. Palmer's threatened motion, in consequence, of course, of the Duke's speech, which has disarmed the enemies of the Ministry of any such weapons of attack:

"In the House of Commons Mr. G. Palmer begged leave to withdraw his motion on the opium trade with China. This was the natural result of the speech of the Duke of Wellington on Tuesday, when his Grace magnanimously thought proper to throw his protecting shield over the helpless Ministers, and disinterestedly to turn his back on his own friends."

Let us not omit to acknowledge the good sense of a speech of Lord Ellenborough, which followed that of the Duke. His Lordship adverted very happily to the cant mixed up with the opium question—

"He trusted the House would not be influenced on this subject by the erroneous notions of morality which had been so curiously mixed up in petitions presented to that House with calculations on increased exports of broad-cloth. The expectation that the Chinese would take broad-cloth if they were deprived of opium was most fallacious. But in petitions coming from manufacturers of broad-cloth, he found reasonings derived from Christianity in the same sentence with extended exports, and he thought such a connection ought to prevent the former arguments from having much weight with their lordships. He trusted their lordships would not sanction any course which, instead of diminishing the evils of the opium trade, might increase them."

The reasonings derived from Christianity in connection with arguments for extended exports of broad cloth, remind us of the Newgate Ordinary's preference of punch to wine, "because it is a liquor nowhere spoken ill of in Scripture, and, which, pleaster and proper for a draught."—*Examiner*.

Naval and Military Gazette, May 23.

There is nothing cheers an officer so much when engaged in his country's service, performing his duty to the best of his ability, as the consciousness that his conduct will be justly appreciated by his fellow subjects at home; and on the other hand nothing can be more harassing and annoying to a sensitive mind, than the apprehension that his actions will be harshly judged, or viewed through the distorted image of party prejudice.

From the highest to the lowest branches of the Military Service, this feeling exerts considerable influence, for the most callous, who appear regardless of public opinion, are not wholly so; and even admitting some few exceptions, we may be assured that it pervades the majority, be their rank or condition ever so great. Nelson, sensitive on this point himself, knew well how to stimulate it in his fleet, when he gave forth the memorable signal "England expects every man to do his duty;" and no doubt the thoughts of many on that eventful day turned to their beloved country, on the eve of battle, and imagined the exultation that the news of the glorious victory they were resolved to consummate would produce at home.

Of late years, in these piping times of peace, a

base, unmanly, and un-English spirit has been generated, for factional and party purposes, which sets itself upon the devoted heads of those officers who undertake the most arduous duties. To wound a political adversary, the reputation of an officer is sacrificed, and from the date of his appointment, he may calculate on all the opprobrium that malice can produce, or falsehood invent, being heaped upon him—even his private character libelled, provided his patron, or the government whose measures he is ordered to carry into effect can be disparaged through his sides.

We have unfortunately plenty of examples of this spirit of detraction, which can perceive no merit in a political adversary, and from the highest to the lowest—from the Governor General of India, or of Canada, to the Captain of a ship-of-war it is constantly at work. Even when success crowns the policy of a public servant, the praise bestowed is of that nature which the poet describes as "darning," tardily and reluctantly bestowed.

The recent manly declaration in Parliament of the illustrious Wellington has, we trust, given a blow to this system of detraction in a high place, which may not be without its effect in assemblies of lesser degree. We should imagine that His Grace was not altogether pleased at hearing a brother peer, and a member of the Naval profession, declare some time since, that our officers were inferior in skill to the French. When, however, on the 12th inst., Earl Stanhope, after protesting against the China war, insisting on our compelling the Celestials to *eschew* opium—why not Jonathan tobacco?—advanced the notion that the Americans were our superiors, and fell foul of the character of our Superintendent at Canton, who has from first to last been placed in a most difficult, and we may add perilous position, and borne himself throughout as a gallant, talented officer, and true-hearted Briton, the Duke could contain himself no longer, but broke out in the following manly and eloquent rebuke, which we put on record as affording one more proof to the United Service, that detraction do its worst, the officer who performs his duty will not want an advocate in the person of him whose opinion is omnipotent on all points connected with Military proceedings.

"The Noble Earl (Stanhope) had talked of provocation having been given to the Chinese Government by the language of British subjects. Why there might have been such provocation, but he saw plenty of provocation given by other nations. He declared he had never in his life seen, on the part of the authorities of any country, such language as had been written to Capt. Elliot by the officers of the Chinese Government. He never did see a person, filling a high station in another country, treated in such a manner as Capt. Elliot had been treated by the authorities of the Chinese Government at Canton. He said, as an Englishman, he had passed fifty years of his life in the honourable service of this country, and he could not bear to see a servant of the British Government, doing his duty in his situation at Canton, should be treated in a manner and in language such as that which would not have been used to the meanest criminal in any other country in the world. Capt. Elliot had been charged with an attempt to deceive, every meanness and low conduct that could be imputed to any man; he had been cut off from all provision, from all means of subsistence—from almost all the common comforts and decencies of life, and this in order to force what? That which this gentleman stated he was ready to do, viz, to surrender his whole property into the hands of the Chinese Government; and, in point of fact, he did so surrender it. As for the war, it had arisen out of a train of circumstances, after the opium was delivered up; and, first of all, a claim for the surrender of Englishmen, to be put to death, because a Chinese had lost his life in an affray. Capt. Elliot, as became him as an officer, established an inquiry, and as he could not bring the charge home to any one, for it applied to American as well as British, he refused to deliver up the man. He said, that Capt. Elliot did no more than his duty, and that it was much to his credit that he refused to deliver up a guiltless person to be strangled, and that he showed great firmness in resisting the demand. Then there was the case of Mr. Dent, and Capt. Elliot was blamed because he would not allow this gentleman to be delivered over to the Chinese. He should be ashamed of the name of Englishman if he could have found one in Her Majesty's Service capable of giving up a gentleman under such circumstances. It was his duty to protect Mr. Dent, even to the shedding of his own blood. He did protect him, and he should ever approve of his conduct. But the Noble Earl told them the Americans had given up seamen formerly, under like circumstances. He was sorry for it. He called on their Lordships not to interpose their authority to encourage a notion that they had cast blame on an honourable officer engaged in these transactions. Captain Elliot had been placed in a very unfortunate and critical position—he had performed an arduous service at great risk—and this country and the Government owed him thanks for performing the service at that risk, and by an act of courage and self-devotion, such as ever few men had ever had an opportunity of showing, and probably still fewer would have shown."

It is not intended to fill up the vacancies on the full pay retirement of the Army, nor otherwise to act fully upon the recommendation of the Military Commission, until such time as the old officers serving in our distant colonies have had an opportunity of intimating their desire to participate in the boon. This is as it should be, for the officers of strongest claims are serving in the East Indies. Numerous applications have already been sent in to the Horse Guards.

It is a general remark, that of the number of men who desert, how small the proportion that surrender themselves is to the number that enlist into other regiments. There is no doubt that numbers of men who, in a moment of irritation or drunkenness, desert, very soon repent of what they have done, and wish to return to the Army.

In deciding upon whether to return to his own regiment, or to enlist into a fresh one, the deserter probably balances in his mind the advantage and objections to each course. In surrendering himself to his own regiment, the deserter has to undergo being marched through the country as a prisoner, being tried by Court

Martial, being imprisoned, and being thrown heavily in debt for a supply of necessaries—but all this we think the deserter would prefer to endure (in consideration of rejoining his old comrades and friends), rather than to enlist into a corps he knows nothing about, having to support the fear of detection—to assume the ignorance of the recruit, and to undergo the course of instruction drill. But then by enlisting into a fresh regiment, the deserter at once, and without any specially good conduct on his part, obtains the benefit of his future service; whereas in surrendering himself as a deserter, he has to serve without prospect of pension or additional pay, except in case of extraordinary and uninterrupted good conduct, which to most men is a hopeless attainment. It is this latter consideration which determines a great proportion of deserters to try their fortune by a fresh enlistment. We would therefore suggest that in cases of voluntary surrender, the forfeiture of future service for the crime of desertion should be abolished, and that after the punishment awarded by Court Martial has been paid, the future energies and zeal of the deserter should no longer be cramped and oppressed by the blighting consciousness that all his exertions are fruitless, and that no pension will reward his service, or cheer his shattered old age.

If by the plan suggested the number of voluntary surrenders were increased, the example held out to others of the folly of desertion could scarcely fail of lessening a crime now, alas! but too prevalent.

#### GERMAN OPERA.

The recent revivals have been deservedly successful. There was a completeness and finish about the entire effect of the *Fidelio* which availed against the loss of the surpassing genius of Beethoven, already exhibited on our own stage in the principal character of that noble opera. The choruses, the finest part of the composition, were given with incomparable power. *A Night in Genoa* had much effective music in it, but was chiefly remarkable for developing greater power in Herr Poeck and Herr Schmetzer, than we were disposed to attribute to them. The last of these revivals, Spohr's *Faust*, an opera of great repute in Germany but altogether new to us, was produced on Friday. It is too elaborate a work to be judged by one representation, and we will only at present regret the silliness of the story it is linked with. Herr Poeck, *Mephistopheles*, thoroughly excited the most sluggish German blood in the house; his song at the opening of the third act was twice encored; and at its close he was complimented by a fervent countryman among the audience, who roared out to him (in expressive German) the approving epithet of *Heavenly Devil*!

#### CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The seventh concert, on Wednesday, under the direction of Lord Burghersh, would almost seem to have been continued for the purpose of proving to the non-subscribers drawn thither by the presence of royalty rather than by taste, and thus acquaintance with musical compositions is probably confined to the last ten or twelve new Italian operas, no matter by whom what the art has produced, and how much that is no less beautiful than scientific still remains unknown to an immense majority even of such as call themselves amateurs, and who devote no inconsiderable portion of every twenty-four hours to music, without extracting from it one tythe of the pleasure a knowledge of the great masters would undoubtedly afford. Many of the pieces now brought forward were not only new to the occasional visitors, but to most of the *habitués* of the Ancient Concerts; and no little surprise was excited when it was whispered that what were now brought to light were but specimens, taken almost at random, of the treasures which long have lain buried in the libraries of this institution, and of some two or three collectors.

Among the admirable compositions now distinguished and resuscitated, were selections from the *Orfeo* and *Alceste* of Gluck, and from an opera of the highest order of merit, though never performed, and scarcely ever heard of, in this country, the *Misteri Eleusini*, by Maier of Venice. Besides these operatic scenes, a portion of one of Palestrina's finest masses, two charming airs from the *Ottone* and *Rinaldo* of Handel, a delicate and simple melody from Bononcini's *Griselda*, and a "Gloria Patri," by Leonardo Leo, were included in this rich program, none of which, except the last, has probably been performed during the last fifty or a hundred years! The impression those all made will, doubtless, have a strong tendency to encourage other revivals, here and elsewhere, and a healthy taste in music may be recovered, and art be allowed to resume that rank from which has been degraded by meagre imitators, exasperated themselves composers, and industrious mechanics. Added to the foregoing were, a part of Mozart's *Requiem*, and airs from his operas. Also compositions of Pergolesi, Cimarosa, Paisiello, and Zingarelli. A motet, by Weber, was quite a novelty, but not very effective; his strength is in music of the romantic, not of the sacred kind.

The orchestra was full to overflowing of first-rate vocal performers. Madame Grisi exerted all her power; M. d. Caradori was elegant, but seemed not yet quite recovered from her serious illness. Madlle Nau will hardly be able to maintain here the rank she holds in Paris. Signor Tamberini and Mr. Phillips were, in their respective styles, excellent. Signor Rubini, in the part of *Orfeo*, was most energetic and successful; in the aria, "Il mio tesoro," from *Don Giovanni*, his swells, and lulls, and *spallades*, always appear to us as intended as grave caricatures, as disguised barbaquos. Nevertheless, he was encored; and this is the best defence a money-sucking performer can offer for his style, whatever it may be. Moreover, to say the truth, however paradoxical it may seem, the utter demolition of this air was not wholly to be deplored; it proved a foil to the rest, the perfection of which would have been almost dazzling with some dark spot of this kind.

The Queen was present at this performance, and evidently most thoroughly enjoyed it. Her Majesty took her seat, with Prince Albert in the portion of the room set apart for the directress and their friends, by whom she was surrounded. The Queen-Dowager and suite occupied boxes.—*Examiner*.

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